"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; fair tomorrow; strong northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

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DEMOCRATS HOLD CONGRESS; THEIR MAJORITY IS 19

No Change in the Senate and President Is Assured of House's Support.

VARIED FATES OF BOSSISM

Penrose Wins in Pennsylvania, but Sullivan Is Defeated in Illinois.

OHIO AGAIN REPUBLICAN

Four States Adopt Prohibition, While Two Stay Wet—Kansas Back to Standpatism.

Late returns from Tuesday's election show that there will be twenty-seven more Democrats than Republicans in the next House of Representatives, but the Democratic majority over all will be nineteen, as late editions of yesterday's TIMES said it would.

There will be 227 Democrats, 200 Republicans, 7 Progressives, and 1 Socialist. Small as the majority is, it insures continued Democratic control, and the President will continue to have the support of the legislative branch in whatever policies he may suggest. Champ Clark will retain the Speakership.

The election made no change whatever in the Senate majority. The Democrats still have a majority of 10, there being 53 Democrats, 42 Republicans, and 1 Progressive.

Next to New York, the chief interest of the election centred in Pennsylvania. The returns there show that the voters made a distinction between Boies Penrose and the rest of the Republican ticket. Penrose's two opponents, Pinchot and Palmer, have a majority over him of 14,940. Had they united they would have beaten him. Yet the Republican candidate for Governor, Brumbaugh, has a majority of 139,041 over Vance McCormick. Though Penrose is elected, the voters of Pennsylvania showed that he is not their choice.

Col. Roosevelt sought to make a fusion between the Democrats and Progressives. He induced the Progressive candidate for Governor, Dean Lewis, to withdraw, and the Progressives supported McCormick. He wanted the Democrats, in return, to withdraw Palmer and support Pinchot for Senator. Had they done so Penrose would have been beaten.

Penrose's plurality over Pinchot was 295,886. He got 489,346 votes; Pinchot, 252,553; Palmer, the third in the race, got 251,423. Brumbaugh got 562,562 votes and McCormick 432,521.

The Pennsylvania and Illinois contests were bracketed together in the public mind because of the fact that in both States a machine boss was running for the Senate—a Republican in Pennsylvania and a Democrat in Illinois. In both States independent voters were urged to vote against the two bosses. Four United States Senators, two Republicans and two Democrats, issued an appeal to voters of their parties in the two States to vote against Penrose and Sullivan.

The anti-boss argument failed in Pennsylvania, but it was successful in Illinois. Roger C. Sullivan, the Chicago boss, nominated for Senator on the Democratic ticket, was expected to win easily, because the opposition was divided between two candidates, Senator Sherman, Republican, and Raymond Robins, Progressive. Nevertheless, Sullivan has been defeated by about 6,000 votes, and Sherman returns to the Senate. Sullivan's defeat is directly attributable to the fight made against him as a boss and the ruler of a machine.

Ohio went Republican by majorities that were not very impressive. Representative Willis defeated Gov. Cox for the Governorship by from 8,000 to 12,000, and Warren G. Harding, Republican, was elected to the Senate by a larger majority, not yet fixed.

A surprising feature of the election is that Oklahoma is in doubt. This southwestern State had been counted on as being as surely Democratic as any other State in that cluster. The Governorship, however, is still in question, though Senator Gore, Democrat, ran ahead of his ticket and is undoubtedly elected.

Another close State that has seldom been doubtful before is Utah, where Senator Reed Smoot, one of the leaders of the older statesmen in the United States Senate, has barely pulled through by 1,800 votes. The election was the closest in the history of the State. There was a fusion between the Democrats and the Progressives, who nominated a Mormon named Moyle. Smoot has always had the Church behind him heretofore, but Moyle's orthodoxy apparently deterred the Senator of that support as a whole.

Two other Senators of the Old Guard, Gallinger of New Hampshire and Dillingham of Vermont, encountered disturbing opposition because of their position as such. In Dillingham's case, particularly, the only ground for opposition to him was that he had been a tool in the old Aldrich machine, had killed Lorimer, and had otherwise conducted himself as a member of the "Old Guard" should. The same line of attack was adopted against Gallinger, with more specifications.

Against Dillingham there was a combination of Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists, their candidate being Charles A. Prouty, formerly Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Dillingham had to dig pretty industriously, and pulled through by about 7,000 votes. Gallinger was also elected.

Delaware, stronghold of Progressive Republicanism, has gone back to standpatism with a vengeance. She has elected to the Senate Charles Curtis, an ex-Senator who lost his seat in that body because of his uncompromising devotion to the Old Guard. There were rumblings about Curtis's candidacy prompt to make it appear that

Continued on Page 4.

White House Blames Tariff for Loss In House; Says Result Is Really an "Off Year" Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the face of the heavy reduction of the Democratic majority in the House, the Administration has decided that yesterday's elections resulted in what was, under the circumstances, a great victory. This was the position announced by Postmaster General Burleson after a conference at the White House this morning. He said:

The victory was an overwhelming one for the Democrats. It was the first time in the history of the country that the party in power won the House after revising the tariff, except at the time of the Dingley tariff, when the Spanish war was on and the party in power had the advantage of patriotism.

The same view was taken tonight in the statement issued by Thomas J. Pence, Assistant to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

A careful canvass of the election returns shows that the Democracy has strengthened its position in the Senate and has splendidly maintained itself with the election of the greatest majority ever returned by any party in an off-year following a revision of our tariff system.

With complete returns from all save sixteen districts, the Democrats have carried 225 Congressional elections as against 188 by the Republicans, 3 by the Socialists, and 3 by the Progressives, a majority of 37 over the Republicans.

It is gratifying to know that the party has strengthened its hold in the great Middle West and on the Pacific Coast.

It was suggested today that the secret of the Administration's willingness to let the blame for Democratic losses rest on the Democratic tariff is the avowed confidence that before the next elections the conditions that caused dissatisfaction with the lower customs duties would have vanished. The President publicly declared before the outbreak of the war that the return of prosperity was in sight, and the return of prosperity, even Republicans admit, would end the hostility to the Democratic tariff.

A second explanation advanced by the Democrats for their loss of seats in the House is the disappearance of the Progressive vote. The inference is that the rank and file of the Progressive Party has returned to the Republican fold. Democrats here take great pleasure from the thought that, with the Progressives practically eliminated, Democracy has measured swords with Republicanism on almost equal terms and proved more than a match for it.

"This time we had a stand-up fight with the Republicans and we have defeated them," said Mr. Pence. "Generally speaking, the Progressives were not a factor in this election. The outcome this year, therefore, cannot be compared to that of two years ago.

"We have elected Democratic Governors in Minnesota, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Michigan, and Wyoming, as well as in Southern States. There was danger of our losing Senators in Colorado and Oregon, but both Senators Thomas and Chamberlain have been elected, and we have good chances of electing Senator Newlands in Nevada, Roger Sullivan in Illinois, and Neely as Senator in Kansas. Unexpectedly we have elected Phelan as Senator in California and Johnson as Senator in South Dakota."

ROME HEARS LONDON BY POCKET WIRELESS

Italian Priest Makes Amazing Tests of Invention Before Scientists and Diplomats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 4.—Prof. Domenico Argentieri, the Abruzzi priest whose recent claim of having invented a small portable wireless telegraphy apparatus capable of receiving messages from high-power stations at even a distance of 1,250 miles raised a storm of controversy in Italy, today triumphantly demonstrated the genuineness of his invention.

At the British Embassy in Rome, in the presence of a large gathering of public men and scientific experts, including Sir Rennell Rodd, he gave a series of astonishing experiments without bobbins, receiving poles, or the other stock in trade connected with radiotelegraphy. A simple switch attached by an ordinary domestic electrocord to his pocket apparatus was what he used for interrupting wireless communications transmitted by the London Foreign Office. He also picked up others from Paris and from war vessels out at sea. Some of the messages were in cypher and their accuracy has been rigidly verified.

French, Russian, and Japanese military and naval attachés also witnessed the experiments.

PRAISE AMERICAN SURGEONS

Kaiser's Government Wants Three More Sent to Germany.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 4.—The American hospitals at Gleiwitz and Cassel are doing such satisfactory work that the German Government is about to request that three more American surgeons be sent to Germany. In case this is done the Government will turn over another large hospital in Gleiwitz to American supervision.

The German surgeons speak in terms of the highest appreciation of the skill of the American surgeons. They give tangible evidence of their confidence by allotting to the American hospitals some of the most severe cases of illness and many of the most difficult cases requiring surgical operations.

CANAL CUT OPEN AGAIN.

Record-Breaking Excavation Feat Clears Way for Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 4.—Another record-breaking excavation feat again opened the canal for traffic at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the slide which on Saturday last for the second time blocked the Culebra Cut was cleared sufficiently to enable vessels to pass.

LISTER-KAYE A BANKRUPT.

Hungarian Speculation Ruins the Husband of Natica Yznaga.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Sir John Lister-Kaye, who married Natica Yznaga of Louisiana, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court today. Sir John attributes his trouble to the financing of a company formed to develop property in Croatia, Hungary, etc.

A statement of Sir John's affairs showed that he had liabilities of upwards of £130,000 ($650,000), of which £80,000 ($400,000) were secured. His assets were given as "bad book debts" and amounted to £70,000 ($350,000).

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FIRE.

Special Alarm for Blaze in Stable Near the Hospital.

The fire-fighting force quartered on Blackwell's Island was called out at midnight last night to fight a blaze in the stables connected with the Metropolitan Hospital. The stables are close to the main hospital building, and preparations were made at once to move patients. The fire was a small one, however, and the promptness with which the firemen stretched their hose lines into the burning building made it unnecessary to disturb the hospital inmates.

What caused the fire is not known. It was discovered before it had gained sufficient headway to endanger buildings near it, and an alarm was turned in at once which called out the island's whole fire fighting force.

Smokers of the best Turkish Cigarettes may now obtain PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive white-cut packages.—Advt.

JAPANESE CAPTURE 800 MEN AT TSING-TAU

Destroy 26 German Guns—Defenders Sink Austrian Cruiser to Prevent Seizure.

TOKIO, Nov. 4.—A dispatch received here from Tsi-nan, in Shantung Province, China, says the Japanese forces before Tsing-tau have destroyed twenty-six German guns and captured 800 prisoners.

The Japanese artillery is now attacking the German trenches and the wire entanglements before them.

In a statement issued here to-day the Navy Department says it believes the Germans at Tsing-tau have sunk the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which took refuge in that harbor soon after Japan declared war. It is also thought the Germans have destroyed the floating docks.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—Since Tuesday morning no word has been received by wireless from the defenders of Tsing-tau. The Japanese began a general bombardment of the fortress with heavy siege guns several days ago.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, reported sunk by the Germans in Tsing-tau Harbor, evidently to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Allies, was a small vessel of about 4,000 tons. She was rated at nineteen knots and had eight 5.9-inch guns in her main battery.

The Kaiserin Elizabeth according to previous Japanese reports, had been aiding the forts in replying to the attacks of the Japanese and British warships which are gathered before Tsing-tau.

FEAR OF ZEPPELINS HURTS LONDON HOTELS

Many Guests Object to Upper Floor Rooms from Fear of Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The upper floor rooms in some well patronized hotels are in little demand as the result of timidity felt about Zeppelins. The timorous are English as well as French and Belgians. Lately many English women have taken apartments in hotels, closing their houses because the men of the family are at the front.

According to an official of one of the largest hotels London as a result of the war will be a Winter resort this year, since many persons who usually go to Southern Europe will remain here. The dining rooms of the hotels are filled with French and Belgians, as are the well-known restaurants. Owing to the dearth of amusement in Paris the audiences in the theatres here include a large number of Parisians.

ASK SWISS PRESIDENT TO SEEK AN ARMISTICE

Socialists Appeal to Him to Join Other Neutral Countries, Vorwaerts Says.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Handelsblad says:

"According to Vorwärts, a council of the members of the Social Democratic Party in the Swiss Parliament has asked the President of Switzerland to take the initiative in making diplomatic representations jointly with the governments of other neutral States to secure an armistice."

GREEN NIGHTS SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

TWO STATES VOTE TO GIVE SUFFRAGE

Montana and Nevada Won by the Women, Both by Small Margins.

NEBRASKA NECK AND NECK

Official Count May Be Necessary There—Result a See-saw on Slow Returns.

REJECTED BY FOUR STATES

Ohio, Missouri, North and South Dakota Defeat Proposal—Half Kansas Vote Feminin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Woman suffrage leaders rejoiced tonight when belated returns indicated that votes for women had been apparently granted in two of the seven States voting on the question in Tuesday's election, with a third State in doubt. First returns had indicated refusal of the franchise to women in all seven States concerned.

Montana and Nevada, according to the latest returns, granted votes to women, while Nebraska showed such a small vote against the proposal that the women claimed the State. Missouri, Ohio, and North and South Dakota refused to grant equal suffrage, the majority against granting the franchise to women increasing with the size of the population concerned.

In Montana, where workers of the American Woman Suffrage Association made heroic efforts to win the ballot, the vote was so close that the official count may be necessary to decide the outcome. The women have a slight lead on incomplete returns.

In Nevada, which seems won to the cause of equal suffrage, 105 precincts out of 240 gave 3,619 votes for woman suffrage and 2,508 against.

In Illinois the proportion of female to male voters in the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties was about the same. The woman political leaders were mostly identified with the Progressive Party. Figures in many precincts showed, however, that the percentage of women to men was larger in the Democratic Party than in the Progressive.

"We are greatly pleased that no more of the States went for suffrage," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, yesterday. "We have more confidence now for the anti-suffrage campaign in New York State. We will commence our campaign at once, and our slogan will be, 'We Win, 1915.'"

"The anti-suffragists can't win for they are not fighting for anything—they are opposing," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "And we can't lose anything that we have never had."

Dr. Shaw had just come back from two months campaigning in the Western States.

"'We have made a splendid fight,' she said, "and we have done great propaganda work that will help us in the future. We will have the whole United States in ten years. We had the liquor interests and the trusts against us in the West, with plenty of money to fight us. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan helped us a great deal in Nebraska.

"Two years ago a representative of the Liquor Dealers' Association in South Dakota came to me here in New York and asked me to make an agreement with him not to work against the liquor interests and he would keep his hands off suffrage. I told him that we could not make any such agreement."

Dr. Shaw said that the work of the Congressional Union had done the suffrage cause much harm in the West by fighting Democratic candidates whether they were or were not in favor of votes for women.

"I am glad to say that I think most of the men they opposed were elected," said Dr. Shaw.

"I am not dissatisfied with the results in the West," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Association and of the Empire State Women's Campaign Committee, who has also been campaigning in the West. "We have ten States, not counting Nevada and Montana."

NEBRASKA SUFFRAGE IN DOUBT

Antis Led on Late Incomplete Returns—Other Figures Unobtainable.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Returns on the suffrage vote are coming in very slowly, and the figures will not be available for probably forty-eight hours.

Six counties complete and 218 scattering precincts give for suffrage 20,644 against 25,088, a majority of 4,442 for the Antis, overcoming a previous slight lead for votes for women. In addition to securing a majority vote, the affirmatives must have 25 per cent. of the total vote for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 4.—It is impossible to get figures on suffrage until the count is made, as many precincts failed to make returns on this issue. There is no question, however, as to the defeat of the movement. Equal suffrage leaders of the State say they will at once start another campaign and that it will not end until they are successful.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4.—No suffrage figures whatever are available at

Continued on Page 5.

Have you seen "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre?—Advt.

TURKEY BREAKS WITH ALL ALLIES; BRITISH BOMBARD RED SEA PORT; GERMANS SHIFT LINE FOR NEW ATTACK

AGAIN SHELL DARDANELLES

British and French War-ships Renew Attack on the Forts.

REPORTS RUSSIAN DISASTER

Vienna Paper Says Turks Sank Five Warships and Nineteen Transports.

A BATTLESHIP ALSO LOST

Turkish Vessels Reported to Have Destroyed the Sinope.—British Bombard Jeddah.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Servia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, today demanded and received their passports. Some of them have already left their posts, while the others will depart tomorrow.

Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the actions of her warships in bombarding Russian Black Sea ports and attacking Russian ships proved unacceptable to the Powers of the Triple Entente, since Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that the German officers in her service be dismissed and that the ships purchased from Germany be dismantled.

Now that Turkey has aligned herself among the nations at war, there is much speculation as to what the other Balkan States will do. Greece is said to be preparing to side with the Allies, while Bulgaria as given assurances of her neutrality. Bulgaria, however, is mobilizing, for, as a Bulgarian diplomat said, "With Turkey in the area of the war Bulgaria must be prepared for any eventualities."

German Report of Bombardment.

The following semi-official statement, given out in Berlin, has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"A report from Constantinople states that the British fleet bombarded Akabah, Arabia, on Nov. 1, and attempted to land troops near the Egyptian frontier. The report adds:

"'After four Englishmen had fallen the remainder of the party returned to the boats. Although the British fired 1,000 rounds, we lost only one gendarme.'

"The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says that, according to information received in Vienna from the Turkish Ministry of Marine, the naval engagement in the Black Sea was much more serious than the first report indicated.

"A few Turkish vessels practicing in the Black Sea were observed and attacked by Russian warships. The engagement resulted in the sinking of five Russian warships and nineteen transports. According to statements made by Russian sailors, the transports had on board 1,700 mines which the Russians intended to lay in the Black Sea. This is proof of the hostile intentions of the Russian fleet.

"In the bombardment of Sevastopol and Novorossysk twenty-five warehouses filled with petroleum and corn were destroyed."

British Bombard Jeddah.

The British cruiser Minerva has bombarded the Arabian town of Dieddah (Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia,) on the Red Sea.

The Turkish authorities, according to a Reuter dispatch from Constantinople via Sofia, have begun to seize the shipping lying off Constantinople. The Porte has also ordered the extinction of the lighthouses on the Mediterranean littoral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to telegrams from Tenedos, (near the southwest entrance of the Dardanelles,) an Anglo-French blockading squadron last night approached the entrance to the Dardanelles, but stood out again when a fort fired a blank shot.

This morning at 7 o'clock the ships opened a vigorous fire on the Sedil-bahr and Konmkales forts, which continued, with but a few interruptions, until 10 o'clock.

It is believed here that this bombard-

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

A British warship has bombarded Jeddah, one of the principal Arabian seaports. Other British men-of-war continue the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts. A force of Russians has invaded Asia Minor, but has been driven back by the Turks, according to dispatches from Constantinople.

Turkey has broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Servia, recalling her envoys from these countries.

The French War Office announces that there have been no important changes on the battle lines in Belgium and France. The Germans are said to have retired on the right bank of the Yser, but seem to be preparing for a new movement in the vicinity of Ypres. The Allies made slight progress yesterday between Dixmude and the Lys.

The Germans report that their attack on Ypres is progressing successfully. Attacks by the Allies to the south of Verdun and in the Vosges have been repulsed, it is said.

The Russians report that the Austro-German Army is in retreat along the whole battle front. In East Prussia the Russians have captured Barkalarjewo and driven the left wing of the German Army back toward Biala and Lyck. The rear guard of the German Army is said to be retreating toward the frontier, while the Austrians, after being severely defeated, are also retiring.

The German reports state that the Austrians have retreated to take up previously selected positions.

Few further details have been received as to the naval engagement between the German and British cruisers off the Coast of Chile. The British cruiser Good Hope, last reported on fire, has not yet been heard from. A merchant vessel Captain who arrived in Valparaiso yesterday, reported that a strong Japanese fleet was cruising in the Pacific.

A fleet of German warships is said to have been gathered off the Aland Island, in the Baltic, opposite the Gulf of Finland.

The Japanese report that their forces before Tsing-tau have destroyed twenty-six German guns and captured 800 men. The Japanese are now said to be attacking the German trenches, and the fall of the fort is expected soon.

SAY GERMANS SOUGHT TO DECOY BIG SHIPS

Coast Raid Interpreted as Mine Lure for British—Fate of the Good Hope a Mystery.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Next to the Turkish situation, the appearance of German warships off the coast of England is causing most of the discussion in this country today. There is a disposition among naval men to believe that no serious raid was intended, but that the Germans hoped to induce British warships to follow them and, by laying mines as they retired, to catch some of the bigger ships, as they did the submarine D-5.

The fact that the Germans did lay mines seems to indicate to the naval experts here that the ships engaged in this work were old ones. These experts argue that Germany would not take such risks with new vessels. As if to prove their contention, the experts say that the firing at the British cruiser Halcyon, which resulted in slight damage to that vessel, showed the Germans were not armed with modern guns.

The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged. The statement says the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report.

Admiralty Discredits Report.

The statement was issued through the official Press Bureau in the name of the Secretary of the Admiralty and said:

"Rumors and reports have been received at the Admiralty from various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no official confirmation of this, and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence.

"It is reported that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Dresden, and Nürnberg concentrated near Valparaiso, and that an engagement was fought with a portion of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron on Sunday last. The German report asserts that the Monmouth was sunk, the Good Hope was very severely damaged, and that the Glasgow and the armed auxiliary cruiser Otranto broke off the action and escaped.

"The Admiralty cannot accept these facts as accurate at present, for the battleship Canopus, which specially was sent to strengthen Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron and which would have given him a decided superiority, is not mentioned in the report. Further, although five German ships concentrated in Chilean waters only three entered Valparaiso harbor. It is possible, therefore, that when the full account of the action is received it may considerably modify the German version. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any event."

The Admiralty announces that one officer and twenty men were lost in the sinking of the British submarine D-5 by a German mine in the North Sea yesterday.

That four German dreadnoughts and four German cruisers took part in yesterday's engagement off the east coast of England is confirmed by the crew of the steam drifter Garrigill. According to the skipper of the drifter, the German ships appeared through the mist about sixteen miles northeast of Lowestoft at 7 o'clock in the morning. The firing at the cruiser Halcyon lasted fifteen minutes.

The skipper also says that two British submarines in addition to the D-5, which was sunk by a mine, pursued the Germans.

GOOD HOPE'S FATE A MYSTERY

No Word of Admiral Cradock's Flagship—Japanese Fleet Coming.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 4.—The victory of the German fleet under Admiral von Spee, consisting of the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Nürnberg,

Continued on Page 2.

CRUISER KOENIGSBERG IS 'ACCOUNTED FOR'

London Hears That German Ship in Indian Ocean Has Been Disposed Of.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Times says reports yesterday were current in well-informed shipping circles that the German cruiser Königsberg had been satisfactorily accounted for in the Indian Ocean.

COPENHAGEN, (Via London,) Nov. 4.—A large German trawler has been destroyed by a mine south of the Danish islands of Langeland, in the Great Belt.

The fate of her crew is not known here.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY A MINE

The Yorck Wrecked in Jade Bay, London Hears—Had Crew of 557 Men.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—4.00 A. M.—The German cruiser Yorck has struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk.

The information regarding the loss of the Yorkc reached London in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company. It said that an official dispatch from Berlin announced that the Yorck on the forenoon of Nov. 4, struck a mine chain blocking the entrance to Jade Bay and sank. Late reports assert that 382 men, more than half of the crew, had already been saved, but that the rescue work was hampered by a thick fog.

Jade Bay is an inlet of the North Sea, about seventy-five miles square, just west of the mouth of the River Weser. The great naval station of Wilhelmshaven guards its entrance.

The Yorck was placed in commission in May, 1906, and had a displacement of 9,500 tons, with a length of 404 feet, a beam of 65 feet and an indicated speed of 21 knots. She carried 557 men and her main battery consisted of four 8.2 inch guns, with a secondary battery of ten 6-inch, fourteen 24-pounder, and four machine guns. The Yorck had four torpedo tubes. She was a sister ship of the Roon.

300,000 PRISONERS HELD BY GERMANY

These Are of Fighting Men Alone, Russia Contributing Nearly Half of the Number.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The magnitude of this war is illustrated by the number of prisoners taken.

Just how many Germans and Austrians are captured is unknown, but there are trustworthy figures from Berlin which show that the Germans have taken what in other wars would comprise great armies.

There were in the German detention camps on Oct. 14 approximately 140,000 Russians, 125,000 French, 30,000 Belgians, and 9,000 English. The total is over 300,000.

This is exclusive, according to information received here, of the civilians whom the Germans have taken from France and Belgium in great numbers.

Until these figures were received it was believed Germany's prisoners totaled only about 200,000, including civilians.

THE ALEXANDRIA, PARIS. Hotels 1900 & 65 entrance (At the Schools Stores.—Advt.

KAISER'S TROOPS MASSING

Assault South of Ypres in Great Force Is Now Imminent.

LOSE GUNS ALONG THE YSER

Have Abandoned Entire West Bank of the River Except at One Bridge.

MAKE GAINS NEAR VAILLY

French Recover Lost Ground Only to be Beaten Back by Furious Onslaught.

PARIS, Nov. 4, 11 P. M.—The War Office this evening gave out this bulletin:

There is no important modification in the situation to report.

In the north we have made slight progress toward Messines.

To the east artillery duels at several points of the front have taken place without any great results, notably at the west of Lens, between the Somme and the Ancre in the Argonne and in the forest of Apremont.

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

On our left wing, to the north, the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has drawn back on the right bank of the Yser. We have recaptured Lombartzyde. The Germans occupy on the left bank of the Yser nothing more than the head of a bridge halfway between Dixmude and Nieuport. They have abandoned, in addition to prisoners and wounded men, a considerable quantity of war material, including pieces of artillery, which were held immovable by the mud.

Between Dixmude and the Lys the fighting has continued with alternate advances and withdrawals, but with the general result that the allied forces have made perceptible progress.

Between the Lys and the region of Arras there have been cannonading and minor engagements.

Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have made an advance to the east of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre as far as the heights of Parvillers.

On the centre, the German attack which developed on the right bank of the Aisne in the region of Vailly, and which resulted in our losing the first slopes to the north of Vailly and to the north of Craonne, was not continued yesterday. A counter-attack by our forces brought again into our possession a portion of the lost ground.

A violent cannonading and spirited German attacks were repulsed on the heights of the Highway des Dames and in the vicinity of Rheims. There has been no happening of importance between Rheims and the Meuse nor in the Woevre district.

On our right wing, in Lorraine, there is nothing new to report.

Germans Report Successes.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 4.—An official communication, given out at German Army Headquarters today, read:

Our attacks on Ypres, to the north of Arras, and to the east of Soissons are progressing slowly, but successfully.

South of Verdun and in the Vosges French attacks have been repulsed.

EXPECT A NEW ASSAULT.

Allied Staffs Said to Look for Attack Near Ypres.

LONDON Nov. 4.—A Belgian Socialist Senator, who returned today from an official visit to King Albert, said that the Allies were now within ten miles of Ostend, but he did not believe that the Germans were preparing for a general retreat through Belgium, but rather for a supreme assault, which would be made at a point southeast of Ypres.

The Senator estimates that the Germans have 500,000 men in the district mentioned, but said that it was the general impression of the Allied Staffs that the German effort would be a failure, because their troops were not only very weary, but also were largely made up of youthful and aged recruits.

When the German march down the coast began, the Senator said, scarcely any one on the ground expected that they would be kept out of Calais. Now the opinion was freely expressed that the Germans never would reach their objective.

That the Allies have been throwing

fresh forces into Belgium is indicated in the official report today from the British front, which speaks of both forces from home and Indian troops in that area of hostilities, and adds: "Reinforcements of every description have been sent to meet the threatened attacks."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Sluis says:

"Heavy gun firing is heard in the triangle of Dixmude, Roulers, and Ypres, indicating that a severe battle is raging in that neighborhood.

"It is believed that the Germans will now attempt to break through the allied lines there and force their way by way of Ypres to Dunkirk, but that they will find it very difficult to cross the morasses in the vicinity of the Upper Yser, caused by the inundations."

REPCRTS FURTHER RETREAT.

Correspondent Says Germans Are Falling Back to a New Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A frontier correspondent telegraphs that it is evident that the Germans are in retreat on the whole front from Nieuport to the River Lys by way of Roulers. Heavy fighting took place between Dixmude, Roulers, and Ypres, and the Germans were obliged to retire, owing to stubborn attacks and the endurance of the allied troops. Dixmude is in the possession of the Allies.

It is said that detachments of the Belgian troops have reached Thielt and occupied that place, but no confirmation is at hand.

It is believed that the Germans are taking up new positions along a line from Ostend via Bruges, Ghent, Alost, and Brussels.

Gen. von der Goltz went to Ghent and informed Burgomaster Braun that the factories must deliver their raw material to the German authorities. Upon this, the Burgomaster replied that this decision would involve the closing of all the factories, and that 50,000 workmen would be unemployed. The gravest troubles are feared in consequence.

GERMANS GAIN NEAR VAILLY.

Push Back a French Force and Capture Some Cannon.

PARIS, Thursday Nov. 5.—Alternate gains and losses by each side marked the struggle between the Allies and the Germans along the extended battle front in France and Belgium on Wednesday, according to officers who have returned from the fighting zone. The French and English troops, these officers say, made considerable progress near Dixmude and the Lys. On the other hand, the Germans are reported to have gained a small amount of territory in the region of Vailly and Chavonne.

The heaviest fighting of the day was in this region, where the Germans, heartened by Tuesday's appreciable advance, endeavored to continue their success. They also aided by reinforcements, are said to have blocked the furious attacks of the Germans to a large extent, and a small detachment of Frenchmen, although they met with heavy resistance at a bridge on the Aisne, succeeded in pushing on and gaining high ground, commanding the enemy's position.

From this point the French opened a raking fire on the Germans, but they were not sufficiently numerous to withstand the furious onslaught that followed and were compelled to retire to avoid being cut to pieces. The few cannon taken by the Germans, it is said, were put out of commission before the retreat.

ALLIES DESTROY VILLAGES.

Adopt German Tactics of Leaving No Places for Shelter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME, Nov. 2. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—This district is by far the most war-scarred of any I have yet visited in France. It was the French who began the offensive movement with a bombardment by artillery for the purpose of razing to the ground certain small towns and villages in which the Germans have been finding harborage.

There has perhaps in the past been a little too much of natural sentiment in our warfare, whereby we have been prone to spare villages as far as possible from utter annihilation, but I am assured that on superior orders such sentiment must no longer exist. In view of the Germans' tactics, it is misplaced. This is, and apparently must be, a war of stern extermination, in which the natural feelings must be ruthlessly repressed.

The whole of the country places around Bapaume, Albert, Chaulnes, and Péronne are laid waste, and these last two days of bombardment have completed the destruction. A considerable town like Albert of just 10,000 inhabitants has not a single resident left in it nor a house standing. Even the old church tower had to go in common with all in the district, because in this part of the country where open, flattish ground is the rule, such places afforded admirable lookout stations. The Germans first realized this, or perhaps, rather, were the first to proceed to obliterate those held by the Allies.

When one reads such an entry in the list of those mentioned in dispatches for distinguished conduct as that of Capt. Alwoine signalling from a church tower remained at his post even when it was being fired on by German artillery one cannot really be surprised if the Germans demolished the church tower. Now in self-defence the French are acting in similar fashion and it was their fire which made the ruin of Albert complete and destroyed the church steeple. Similarly all villages offering strategical advantages to the invaders have been ruthlessly destroyed and the result has been a very appreciable improvement in our position.

In the Somme Department previous to the fight the enemy occupied a line roughly running from Lassigny, Roye, Chaulnes, Péronne, to Bapaume, with here and there advanced posts in precisely such little villages as has been referred to; but this battle, which was largely one of artillery, ended entirely in our favor. We have cleared away the advanced guard, and among other places have reoccupied Péronne town, which had been taken and retaken many times these last weeks.

The Germans are all ready for a further retreat. I saw yesterday some more refugees who had come in from beyond the German lines. They report that the Germans are busily carting away loot on everything that can roll on wheels, and that every animal that can pull has been commandeered for that purpose. The peasants are compelled to drive. The destination is unknown, but the fact is sufficiently illuminating of itself.

ENGLAND SELLS WAR BILLS.

Sixth Treasury Issue Makes Huge Total of $450,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Applications were made today for the Government's sixth issue of six months' Treasury bills for £15,500,000. ($75,000,000.) There were again large tenders at 99s 2s 10d.

This makes a total of £90,000,000 ($450,000,000) in Treasury bills issued by the Government for war purposes.

FIGHT 700,000 GERMANS THREE DAYS AND WIN

British Receive Foe with Hidden Pits—Retreat and Then Gain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fighting against terrific odds, the allied army has frustrated an attempt of 700,000 Germans to break their lines between Ypres and Lille. They gained a tremendous victory.

It was a three days' battle in which the storming of trenches and bayonet charges were hourly occurrences. The fighting began Wednesday. The greatest effort of the Germans was concentrated on the British at Ypres. They had given up hope of defeating the Allies on the coast and to envelope them by a turning movement. They were, indeed, in danger of being themselves enveloped.

So on Wednesday night a general advance on the Allies' positions to the north of Ypres was ordered. For three days the battle proceeded with charges and counter charges by infantry and cavalry.

The first impetus of the German onset was easily brought to a standstill by the Allies. Tremendous losses were incurred in this mad charge, and bodies were littered two and three deep over the first 100 yards of their advance. In places the bodies rose like hedges and impeded the progress of the second and third German assault.

But numbers must soon tell, and the fresh battalions of the Germans, who always appeared behind those who had been wiped out by the hundreds by the Allies' shot and shell arrived through the sheer momentum of the charge in a huge mass in the neighborhood of the trenches.

The British forces were prepared for this. About twenty-five yards in front of the trenches deep pits had been dug, some of them twenty feet deep and some twenty feet wide. These were covered with branches and loose turf, just as at Bannockburn centuries ago, and into these the Germans fell in heaps, calling out when too late they discovered this stratagem.

The allied troops continued to bring down as many as possible before they reached the pits in order that these should not be filled too quickly, but the Germans, although they more than filled the pits, came on in greater numbers and sustained the charge with great vigor.

The pits had now become a scene of horror. The Germans struggled, cried, and fought with one another in the vain hope of extricating themselves. Many were transfixed by the jagged-edged bayonets of those who had fallen before them and others were shot by their friends' rifles. On one occasion a shell fell into one of the pits on the right wing of the British and hundreds of men were blown out of existence.

The British, still clinging to their trenches, shot down the Germans who tried to step over the bodies in the pit and when this became impossible they prepared for fight at close quarters with their bayonets.

"I am informed that the struggle for the first line of trenches continued for nearly twenty-four hours. The carnage was not one-sided in such desperate encounters, and the trenches were filled with bodies, German and British. The superior numbers of the Germans compelled the British to retire on the second day, for the fighting had proceeded with unabated vigor.

The British had retreated about five miles when the third day of battle dawned. A general advance was then called, and the British regiments dashed against the Germans in a final shock. Their charges were irresistible, and they swept everything before them.

The Germans had reckoned without the British supporting army, which came into action on Saturday—an army of fresh young men like the London Scottish, who were asked to join it at the eleventh hour, and had not been fatigued in the wet and muddy trenches.

This army sprang to the attack and took the Germans by surprise. The sting of their onslaught drove the Germans speedily over the ground they had gained on previous day. On and on they charged over fifteen miles of country.

After the three days' fighting the British troops are now nearly ten miles in advance of their positions of last week. The supreme effort of the Germans has consequently failed.

GO MAD IN FLANDERS FLOOD.

Germans' Sufferings Horrible — Ambulance Service Inadequate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 4 (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The life of the Kaiser's soldiers in the flooded trenches, where they stand knee-deep in water, is horrible in the extreme. Suitable food is lacking; there are practically no medical comforts for the men, and disease has made its appearance and is ravaging the ranks of those whom British shrapnel has overlooked. The mental and physical strain of these long vigils, in which one is always looking death in the face, has affected the morale of the stolid, phlegmatic Germans much more than it has that of the allied troops. They have become jumpy and are developing what old soldiers call "Mauseritis." They flinch when under fire and will not readily abandon the shelter of their trenches to attack in the open.

I have been told that under the awful strain many German soldiers have gone mad after days and nights without repose and with cold, hunger, one's own dead as inseparable companions, and the presence of British snipers 300 yards away to heighten the grim reality of this Belgian inferno.

Some German prisoners whom I have seen bore only a remote resemblance to human beings. Their beards had grown to an inordinate length and the hair of even the comparatively young had become white. In one position near Ypres captured by the British the German dead had been lying in the trenches for days.

The suffering of the German wounded is one o the most appalling features of the present struggle in Belgium. When mortally stricken they are often left to die because ambulances and surgical aid are not procurable. Every wounded German who is able to walk has to find his way unaided to the field or base hospitals. It is often a task beyond the ebbing strength of the injured. Their bodies strew the route from the German firing line back to Ostend.

FRENCH OFFICERS SWORDLESS

Discard Conspicuous Uniforms, Too, to Foil Sharpshooters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—It is an open secret that the remarkably high proportion of French officers killed in the war is due to the conspicuousness of their uniform, which is entirely different from that of the soldiers. During attacks on the German trenches the Germans are accustomed to post sharpshooters in trees and other points of vantage, who pick off the French officers easily, distinguishing them by their flashing swords as well as by their uniforms and the fact that French officers lead the charges. The French have now taken a hint from the English, whose officers are undistinguished save by almost unnoticeable chevrons.

I learn that the French officers are henceforth to be uniformed like their men, to carry no swords, and to direct charges from the rear, being specially instructed to remember the last point. The order emphasizes the superior value of officers to their country, and the difficulty of replacing them, since their training takes years, while private soldiers are ready to fight after a few months' practice.

KING GEORGE VISITS CANADIANS IN CAMP

Praises Them for Their Material and Moral Aid to the Empire.

32,000 ON SALISBURY PLAIN

They Complain of English Weather, but Keep Up Their Spirits and Smart Appearance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to the Canadian contingent in its camp on Salisbury Plain to-day.

"Salisbury Plain is exactly like any bit of country you could see in America west of the Great Lakes," said a Canadian officer to a London Times correspondent. "It is typical of Alberta or Saskatchewan."

The officer had just arrived at the camp, but men who had been there a fortnight said that there was one great difference between England and Canada and they complained loudly about it as they sat around a stove in the big green Young Men's Christian Association tent at Pond Farm, where more than 10,000 of them are encamped.

"We have seen more rain in the last two weeks than we see in America in six months, and that's a great difference," they said.

It is twenty miles from the old English town of Salisbury to the camp. The last ten miles are over roads which are one continuous mud slide. The big motor transport wagons have churned the tracks to sludge pudding a foot deep.

Twelve thousand letters a day are sent out of camp directed to America; so a few people across the Atlantic are being told about it.

The principal things wanted by the Canadian troops are pens, ink, and paper with which to write home. They are the greatest letter writers of the British Army. The little baise-covered tables are crowded with men who are forever directing envelopes with "Canada" written at the bottom, though many put "U. S. A." there instead. The men sometimes demand things which the canteen is apparently unable to supply—tooth powder and paste, for instance. Thousands of tins have been sold in the marquees, in which little shops have been established. The prices are kept very low, and the Canadians are surprised at what they can buy for a shilling. They are very fond of chocolate, but when they ask for chewing gum they do not get it, for there is none to be had. They buy a great deal of brass polish for the buttons on their uniforms, and, as many of them have colds, owing to the wet, they are forever asking for patent cough mixtures, common in America, but whose very names are unknown in England.

There are only two women in the whole camp of 32,000. They take charge of the shop in the green marquee at Pond Farm and serve out chocolate, candles, soap, handkerchiefs, and towels. The men have bought many little oil stoves to warm themselves as they sit in their own tents.

Visitors to the camp have been struck by two things besides the continuous mud. The first is the good class of men represented in the Canadian contingent—their education and social behavior, and their pleasant and cheerful manners. Rowdyism appears almost unknown, and they are neither cock-sure nor unduly meek. Respecting themselves, they look for respect from others, and they get it.

The second point noted is the fine quality of the horses they have brought over. They are quite different from the English breeds, seeming lighter, nimbler and quicker on their feet.

There is a library in camp for the use of which a fee of threepence is charged, (six cents.) The stories of W. W. Jacobs are in greatest demand. "The Soldier's Book of Ninety Camp Songs," (price one penny) has been sold by thousands.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—King George after inspecting the Canadian troops today expressed pleasure at having the opportunity to welcome them to the mother country.

"Their prompt rally to the Empire's call," said the King, "is of inestimable value both to the fighting strength of my army and in the evidence it gives of the solidarity of the Empire. The general appearance and the physical standard of the different units are highly creditable, and I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks."

GERMANS LACK OFFICERS.

Kaiser Decrees That Promotions May Be Made on Short Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The German Army is suffering from a shortage of officers. The Berliner Nachrichten makes the following complaint in this connection:

"The uninterrupted and exhausting marches, attended with heavy losses, have greatly decreased the corps of our officers. Officers are subject to nervous distress and frequently turn out to be unsuitable in active service. Things went so far that in many places on the western front one Lieutenant had command of two or three battalions.

"The War Office is making heroic efforts to fill the gaps thus created in the officers' corps. The Emperor has issued a decree according to which all persons who have a higher education will be promoted to officers after three months' service."

CABINET MAKE-UP SETTLED.

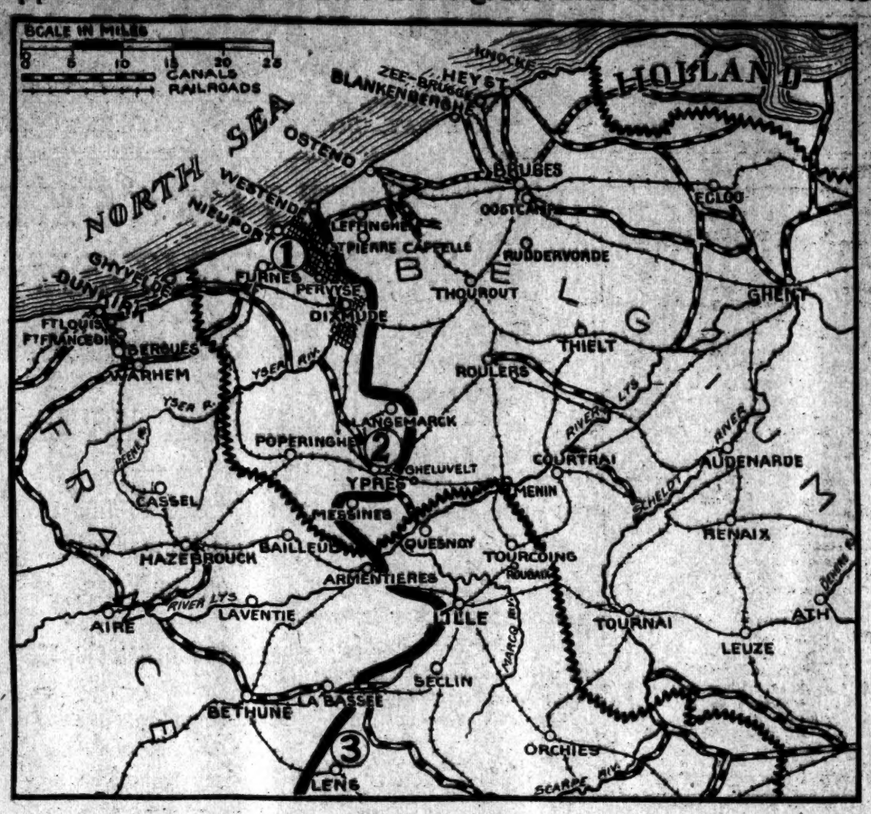
Tentative Italian Appointments Officially Announced Yesterday.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The make-up of the new Italian Cabinet, as announced tentatively last night, was today declared to be official.

Signor Salandra retains the posts of Premier and Minister of the Interior. Baron Sidney Sonnino is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Paolo Carcano, Minister of the Treasury, and Vittorio E. Orlando, Minister of Justice. The other portfolios will be retained by the same men who held them under Signor Salandra in the last Cabinet.

The most prominent man in the new Cabinet is Baron Sonnino, who for years has been the leader of the Constitutional Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. He is well known as a political economist and his reform schemes made him Premier in 1906. In 1911 he, together with Count Guicciardini, who had been Minister of War in his Cabinet, visited Tripoli and personally followed the operations of the troops against the Turks. This experience made him a convert to Italian territorial expansion.

Approximate Line of Battle in Belgium and Northwest France



1. The shaded portion here represents the district flooded by the waters of the Yser, which forced the withdrawal of the Germans from the left (west) bank of the river. According to the French official report the Kaiser's troops have been driven across the river between Nieuport and Dixmude except at one bridge, and have lost some artillery by their retirement.

2. Berlin says the attacks on Ypres continues, and Paris records some alternate advances and withdrawals between Dixmude and the Lys. The French report says the Allies have made some progress toward Messines. It is in this region or to the southward that the Allies look for a fresh German assault with a view to breaking through the lines.

3. An artillery is reported to be proceeding west of Lisns.

BOLD AIRMAN PLAYS HIS GAME WITH GLEE

Swoops Down on German Camp and Escapes--Finds Foe's Battery and Wins General's Praise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans, have been bringing up more big guns of the "Jack Johnson" caliber, urged on by the idea that if they cannot drive the Allies back they can demolish them with the never-ceasing demoniacal roar and shattering of their huge missiles.

Awful is the clamor of it. It never stops, and for miles around the country shakes as if an earthquake was tearing at its vitals.

I was well behind this battering yesterday in a little town, perched upon a fortified hill, within a bow shot of the frontier line. What little wind there was came from the southeast and so it brought the tumult nearer. It was fearful.

The early evening air was superlatively clear. The sky was a serene blue with here and there little feathers of cloud sweeping high overhead, twisting and turning into all manner of fantastic shapes while the westward sun rolled a splendid blasing ball of fire.

The warmth of Summer had come back to make beauty and peace on the November afternoon—peace but for those terrific soul-destroying guns, which never tire and never sleep, but only rest for a brief few minutes to cool their flaming throats.

High up in the blue the aeroplanes were hawking the air in loops and circles and darting swallowlike. The English birds were up and about their pretty game, avid and untiring as swifts on a Summer evening.

I saw nothing of the German machines. Too many of their wings have been clipped the last week or two for their venturing anywhere within range of snipers, the pompon shells, and the new anti-aircraft shells, packed with light shrapnel, which have been doing so much aerial damage of late.

The British air work was magnificently daring. The crack flier of the army is a young officer. Every day and all day he is up and about and doing wonderful things with the utmost abandon. The other morning, up ahead of the lark, he volplaned from a great height like a falling arrow right in the midst of the German lines as if he intended to settle among them or at least make a brief morning call for breakfast.

The Germans were too astonished for the moment to do anything but gasp and gape at him. He was not only within point-blank range of the infantry fire—a wide calibre popgun could have easily plugged him. He impudently stopped his engine, dropped half dozen puffs, as the Tommies call the aeroplane bombs, into a cavalry cluster, waved his hand and off and up he went again.

Hundreds of rifle shots whirred around him as he fled. Two of them struck him, and three minutes later he was down in the British lines once more with blood trickling through rents in his tunic. He was patched up and bandaged, had a hearty luncheon, and before tea time he was up again in one of his mad frolics in the air.

"Surely you've had enough for one day," said Gen. (name elided by censor). "Have a rest at least until tomorrow. We don't want to lose these matinée performances of yours. They're too fine for anything."

But the young officer jammed his armored helmet on his head and said that he couldn't resist it. It was great fun and kept him fit. Of course, if the General absolutely refused, then—

"By all means go, if you are so keen on it," replied the General with a laugh. So off he went, and the General and his staff watched the show from the balcony of a tall house at (name elided by censor) which is at present the headquarters of the British division.

This particular afternoon the young officer excelled himself. An extremely well-screened German battery was doing nasty work from behind a slight rise at the back of the German trenches. This was the airman's quarry. Up and up he went in quick climbing spirals, and when he was at a height of 2,000 feet he poised for a spell to spot the lurking place of the battery. His first signal was for the gunners to plant their shells immediately below him. They fired.

The shells fell some distance to the right, and did no more damage than to dismantle further an already dismantled camp.

The airman next signaled to tell the the range finders to swing their guns more to the left. Again it went too far. Again he signaled, and this time the first of the shells wrecked the limber of the foremost Prussian gun, smashing up horses and men alike. Instantly the airman indicated that the range had been found at last, and then shell after shell burst over and among the battery, which had been flogging the Allies so mercilessly earlier in the day.

In five minutes all that were left of the battery crew broke away from the cunning screen, in the making of which so much craft had been employed, and fled across country. The general who had been watching this with tremendous interest through his field glasses clapped his hands and danced to and fro along the veranda.

"Splendid! Magnificent!" he cried. "The best show I've ever witnessed. That man must have a heart of steel in a body of iron."

The General congratulated the laughing officer, when he came down to mother earth, once more tired but still jubilant. He congratulated him and shook his hand.

"You're almost too good to last," he said, and the airman only laughed.

GERMANS MAY NOT USE BOY SCOUTS IN FIELD

Minister of War Forbids Such Work as Carrying Food to Men in the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 4. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There is little doubt that Boy Scouts have been used by the Germans for carrying ammunition, Red Cross requisites, and food to the troops in the trenches. As a result of newspaper articles on the subject, the German Minister of War has issued an order, which appears in the Vossische Zeitung, that the use of boys for these purposes is strictly forbidden in the future.

Not only have Boy Scouts been used for the purposes enumerated, but in a good many cases, it is stated here, they have been used as spies on the Belgian civilian population.

GHENT HEARS CANNONADING.

Amsterdam Has Report of Germans Being Forced Back.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—"The sound of cannon has been distinctly heard at Ghent," telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News, "and there is every indication that the Germans are retiring on the whole front from Bruges to Thielt, fifteen miles southeast of Bruges."

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to the correspondent of the Telegraaf at Sluis the fighting on the Yser was very severe yesterday. It is reported that the Allies forced the Germans back to the village of Jabbeke, between Ostend and Bruges. Several trains, filled with fresh troops from Ostend, passed through Bruges without stopping.

"The Germans at Bruges are expecting an attack from the Allies. All the drawbridges are raised at nightfall."

A dispatch from Rotterdam to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday night, says:

"This morning British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the State railway works at Bruges, in Belgium, doing great damage. At 4 o'clock this afternoon another British war plane dropped bombs on Bruges.

EARL'S BROTHER IS KILLED.

The Hon. F. W. Lambton Is a Victim of Battle.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Hon. Frederick William Lambton, brother of the Earl of Durham and popular in Jockey Club circles, is reported among the killed in action.

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RUSSIAN INVASION OF ARMENIA BEGUN

Several Towns Taken—Czar Has Splendid Native Soldiers to Fight the Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Nov. 3. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Last Thursday an order was given to the Caucasian Army to cross the frontier to Turkey, and a Russian force is now in all probability on its way to Erzerum.

The Turks have, north of Erserum, three army corps and about 50,000 Kurd cavalry. The campaign in this wild, mountainous Armenian region will mean considerable hardship at this season of the year, but it will certainly be a most picturesque episode of the great war.

Russia has magnificent resources for this kind of warfare. As the most distinguished of Caucasian scholars, Prof. Marr, points out today, the peoples of the Caucasus, despite their dissatisfaction with certain features of Russian administration, have, during the last few years, begun vividly to realise the benefits of Russian culture, and, at this extremely critical moment, are eager to demonstrate their solidarity with Russia.

I have seen many Georgian, Armenian and Tartar wounded who have fought bravely and cheerfully against such a distant enemy as Germany, but the Armenians will fight for the liberation of their brethren in Turkey, and those born warriors, the Georgians, have ancient accounts to settle with their former oppressors.

Among the Mohammedans of the Caucasus there has been a certain amount of Turkish propaganda, but it has not availed to heal the breach between distinctive peoples, to subordinate national feeling to religious fanaticism.

From the crags and defiles of Daghestan and the Western Caucasus, lithe Mohammedans and half-heathen mountaineers have been pouring down to join the newly formed cavalry division under the command of the Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. They are well equipped, and will be more than a match for the Kurds when, with daggers in their teeth, they rush forward in wild charges.

In Asia Minor the Russians will almost certainly meet with a friendly reception from the Armenians. The Young Turkish régime has brought many promises, but no real improvement to their lot. For political reasons the Armenian leaders for some years have co-operated with the Young Turks, but lately they have assumed an independent attitude, pursued a Sinn Fein policy, and taken care to arm the Christians in Van and Erserum as a precaution against Kurdish attacks.

From what I know of these leaders, they will be delighted to cut short their wearisome, hopeless negotiations with the bankrupt Young Turks and follow the impulse of the heart of their people. The Caucasian Armenians are certainly convinced that they are bringing their kinsmen deliverance.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The following information was given out to the press from official quarters today:

"The first encounters on the Turkish frontier in which Turkish soldiers met Russian forces from the Caucasus resulted unsuccessfully for the Russians."

TURKEY BREAKS WITH ALL ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

ment was more in the nature of a demonstration than a serious attempt to force the straits.

Say Forts Were Not Damaged.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from Constantinople say that a British squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at daybreak on Nov. 3. They did no damage. The firing was at an extreme range and lasted fifteen minutes.

Simultaneously, it is reported, two British cruisers fired a few shots at the seaport of Jaffa, Palestine, but retired under the fire of Turkish artillery.

ROME, Nov. 4.—A telegram from Salonika says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet continues most effectively, while the reply from the Turkish forts is causing no damage, the ships being out of the range of the land guns.

The telegram adds that the outcome of the duel has excited feverish anxiety all along the Aegean coast.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—The Russian General Staff headquarters issued the following tonight:

"The Turkish fleet is concentrated in the Black Sea, with a base in the Bosphorus. Apparently it is trying to avoid a fight with our forces."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Echo de Paris publishes a dispatch from Bellegarde, on the Swiss frontier, saying that an Anglo-French squadron attacked the Turkish gunboat Durs and the steamer Kiroli at the entrance of the Gulf of Tchesme, near Smyrna.

The Turks themselves sank both vessels in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Jeddah, or Jiddah, is the most important trading port on the Red Sea. It is on the coast of the Province of Hejaz, Arabia, sixty-five miles northwest of Mecca, and an immense number of pilgrims bound to or from that sacred city pass through it every year.

The town contains a tomb that is said by the natives to be that of Eve. Jeddah is a picturesque place, with many white minarets and houses of limestone. It is walled and fortified, and has a population that includes members of almost every nationality of Europe and Asia, though Arabs predominate. The inhabitants number about 35,000.

Though it has lost some of its commerce, Jeddah is still a market for pearls, spices, coffee, aromatic herbs, and many other distinctively Oriental products. It has belonged to Turkey since 1840. In 1858 there was a massacre of Christian missionaries in the city and a month later the place was besieged by British warships.

COMMAND TURKISH FORCES.

Torgut, Izzet, and Shukri Appointed—Cabinet Resignations.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (via The Hague and London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that Torgut Pasha has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and that Izzet Pasha and Shukri Pasha have taken command of Turkish armies.

A large number of Turkish vessels and recently purchased merchantmen have been changed into auxiliary cruisers, the Vienna dispatch adds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Via Sofia and London,) Nov. 4.—Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, resigned today. His place in the Cabinet is being filled temporarily by Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior.

Djavid Bey's resignation was long expected, as he has always expressed disapproval of war.

TURKISH AMBASSADORS QUIT

Our Embassy in London to Look After Ottoman Interests There.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin and London,) Nov. 4.—The Porte has recalled the Ambassadors to France and Great Britain, the Chargé d'Affaires at Petrograd, and the Minister to Servia.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Foreign Office today handed his passports to the Turkish Ambassador, Tewfik Pasha. The Ambassador will leave London tomorrow.

The American Embassy has taken over the affairs of the Turkish Embassy. The First Secretary of the American Embassy, Irwin B. Laughlin, visited the Turkish Ambassador today to discuss the details of the transfer.

Tewfik Pasha declined to make any statement. In the course of the morning he had a conference at the Foreign Office, and at its conclusion received his passports. This afternoon he again visited the Foreign Office, presumably for a farewell call.

In the meantime the other officials and the servants at the embassy were busy packing the documents and personal belongings of the Ambassador and his staff.

The Government made preparations to assure the safe conduct from the country of the Ambassador and his family and suite.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Rifaat Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, asked for his passports, which were handed to him at Bordeaux this morning.

He departed tonight.

DISAVOW TURKEY'S ACTION.

Ottomans in Paris Hope for the Success of the Allied Powers.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A statement signed by a number of Ottomans and made public here todas says the Turkish colony in Paris disavows the policy of the governing party in Turkey, which represents neither the sympathy nor the opinion of the country.

It is added that the colony here absolutely refuses to take up arms against the Triple Entente, whose success is most fervently desired.

AMERICAN WARSHIP AT BEIRUT

Sent There to Protect Christians—No Alarm for Missionaries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An American warship has arrived at Beirut to protect the Christian population in Asia Minor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Government officials expect to receive tomorrow from Great Britain and France formal notification of the existence of a state of war with Turkey.

President Wilson has hesitated to issue a proclamation of neutrality until the situation becomes more definite. A notification by the powers of the Triple Entente of the existence of a state of war with Turkey is now expected as a matter of course, following the official statement at Petrograd that Russian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier and the official announcement of the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by an Anglo-French fleet.

American missionaries are not apprehensive of any anti-Christian outburst as a result of the war, according to private advices reaching here. That hostilities were inevitable has long been realized by the missionaries, and they have prepared for all emergencies. Some of the missionary societies have advised their workers to go to the coast towns from the interior, but Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, has given no indication that such a course is necessary, and officials are taking it for granted that Americans are safe and will not be molested.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The Sinope Destroyed by Turkish Warships, a Berlin Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM Nov. 4.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin publishes a dispatch from Sofia, saying that Turkish warships have sunk the Russian battleship Sinope.

The dispatch does not say when or where the encounter took place.

The Sinope was laid down in 1894 and launched at Sevastopol in 1887. She was 330 feet long, had 68 feet beam, and displaced 10,230 tons. She had an armament of six 12-inch guns, seven 6-inch guns, and four 3-pounders. Her complement is given as 650 men.

TELLS JAPAN OF THE GEIER.

Embassy Notified of Status of German Ship at Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Japanese Embassy has been notified that the State Department has ordered the German cruiser Geier to leave Honolulu before a certain date or be interned until the end of the war. The date was not, however, given to the Japanese Embassy because it was considered it would be a violation of neutrality to put the Japanese naval commanders in possession of the hour of the Geier's departure, should the German cruiser's Captain decide to make a dash to sea. Japan had asked the United States about the status of the Geier.

HARD FIGHTING AT TSING-TAU.

Berlin Reports the Garrison Replying with Vigor.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following semi-official statement from Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The fierce bombardment of Tsing-Tau by the Allies continues. The forts are responding vigorously. Large petroleum tanks in the harbor are on fire."

When Your Waist Line Expands And Hair Line Recedes

All men are not Romeos either in taste or in figure. Professional men especially hate to look like a smirking popinjay in a "best-seller" novel. The part doesn't fit them.

While we sell the smartest clothes for the sprig-about-town in his teens and twenties, we make a specialty of serving the "solid citizen" in his thirties, forties, fifties.

No matter if you have got to the age when your waist-line expands and your hair-line recedes, we have Special Style-Models to make you look slim and spruce without foppishness and foolery.

Stein-Bloch Suits . . . . **$20 to $45**

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This is safekeeping service plus the service and experience of a well organized Trust Department. Inquiries invited.

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Geo. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 Wall Street

GERMAN RETREAT FROM RUSSIANS IS NOW GENERAL

Defensive Line in East Prussia Falling Back, Czar's General Staff Announces.

VISTULA ARMIES IN FLIGHT

Pursuing Forces Cross the Wartha River After Driving Rear Guard from Kola.

AUSTRIANS MEET DISASTER

18,000 Men, 200 Officers, and Many Guns Captured—Front from Kielce to Sandomierz Smashed.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—The following official communication from the Russian General Staff headquarters was given out here tonight:

A sudden change has been noted since Nov. 3 on the East Prussian front, where the enemy, who recently had been on the defensive almost everywhere, has begun to fall back at certain points. This retreat is precipitate on the left wing of the enemy, which was vigorously thrown back toward Biala and Lyck. Our troops took Bakalargewo, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition and making prisoners of a German company.

On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans continue their precipitate retreat toward the frontier. Their rear guards have been dislodged from Kola and Przedbors. On the morning of Nov. 3 we drove back the Austrians beyond Kielce, which place our troops occupied, making 600 prisoners and taking machine guns. On the same day we won a decisive victory over the Austrians along the whole front from Kielce to Sandomiers. The enemy fell back with all speed. Our troops took Sandomierz, which is an important strategical point.

In the region south of Kielce during the past week we have made prisoners of 200 officers and 15,000 soldiers, and have taken a large number of cannon as well as machine guns. During the night of Nov. 3 the Austrians made a series of attacks which were fiery but futile, and they retreated. Our troops took a firm footing in the region of Nisko and Rudnik.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 4.—An Austrian report received here says the Austrians, having maintained their positions on the Lysagora, Southern Poland, on which the Allies had pivoted to enable the rest of their army to complete a sweeping half-wheel movement to a new line, are now retiring.

No information concerning this new position is published here.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—The following official dispatch, which was received by wireless from Count Berchtold, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was made public here tonight by the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary:

The situation in Galicia is unaltered. Until now 2,500 Russian prisoners have been brought in from recent engagements. Our hussars yesterday surprised a Russian ammunition column at Rybiik, in Stryi Valley, and captured many wagonloads of artillery ammunition.

VENICE, Nov. 4.—A significant report has reached Vienna from Cracow, capital of Galicia. It is to the effect that the military authorities in Cracow have forbidden the further return of refugees and also have warned the civil population to keep far away from the fortifications.

PICK OFF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

German Soldiers Then Have to Stand Revengeful Bayonet Charges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Russian military correspondents from the front relate that the Germans avoid hand-to-hand encounters as much as possible, just as they do when fighting the English and French troops. At the opening of each battle they endeavor to pick off the officers, hoping by these tactics to cause disorganization in the rank and file. Officers are watched from branches of trees and instructions are given to men below how to direct their fire, often with deadly effect.

In efforts to save their officers, Russian soldiers perform many acts of heroism. In fact, one of the brightest aspects of the war is the hearty relations existing between the man and their leaders. After this specialliting on officers the Germans have to suffer bayonet charges which they cannot withstand, though they shout hurrahs on their return assaults and still shout even when run through. In general, however, their nerves will not bear the shock and they much prefer to shoot from a distance.

Soldiers say the Germans treat the Cossacks in a most shameful manner, wreaking on them the utmost vengeance. One soldier said:

"In the village of Svenka, near Augustowo, we found the charred remains of a Cossack officer who had been drenched with petroleum and burnt alive. Prisoners also are horribly mutilated. You may imagine how all this embitters our men."

It is said the Russian wounded soldiers bear their sufferings without complaint. In the hospitals one sees awful injuries, but seldom tears a groan or a cry, though the surgeons frequently have to carry out serious major operations without anaesthetics. Pain is borne with astonishing fortitude as though it were a trifle and the mood of the men is really heroic.

A soldier was being carried from a hospital after undergoing a severe operation, his case being urgent. Suddenly he stopped the attendants and demanded his cap, which had been left behind. An onlooker said:

"The whole time I did not hear a single complaint. On the contrary, the warmest gratitude is shown for the least attention given."

AUSTRIA'S HEAVY LOSSES.

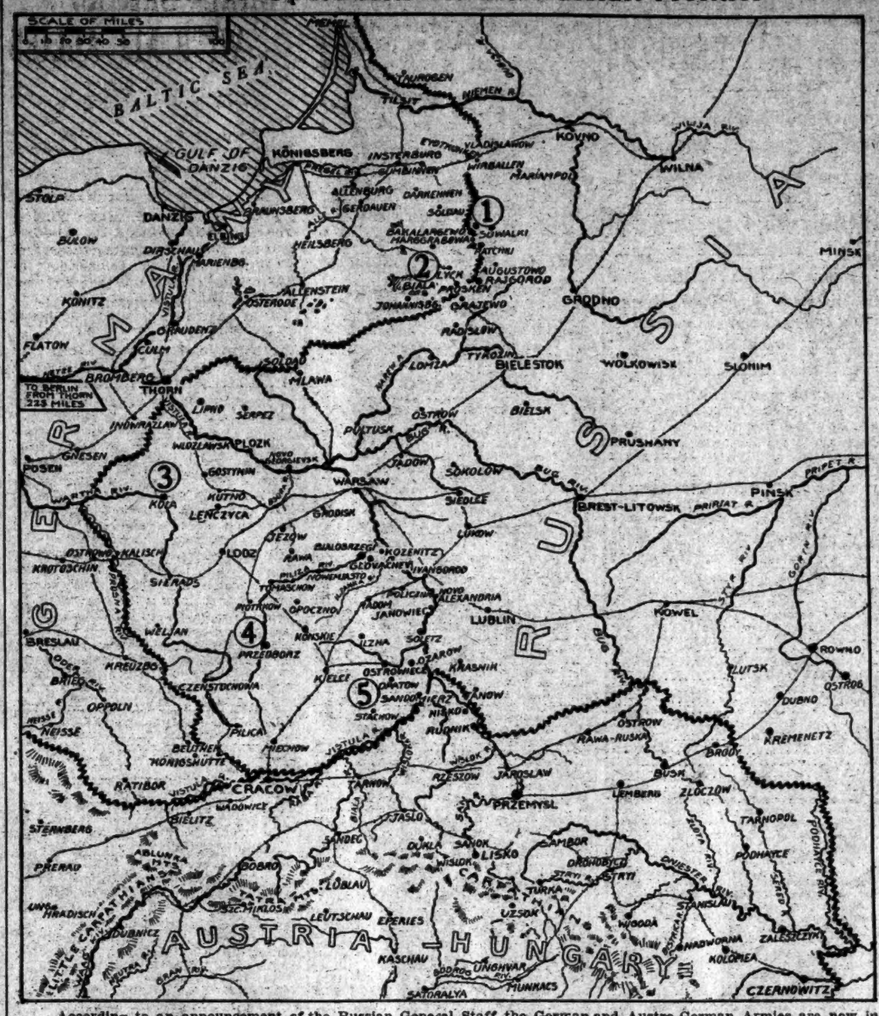
Vast Numbers of Wounded Continue to Arrive in Vienna.

VENICE, Nov. 4.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse publishes the following statement from its correspondent at the Austrian Army Headquarters:

"Our losses are now much lessened in fixed battles and storming assaults. Attacks made between Aug. 12 and Sept. 12 required much greater sacrifices than has the fighting since then, the latter engagements having been fought from protected positions."

Vast numbers of wounded soldiers are now arriving in Vienna daily from the front, and if the early losses were much greater than the present they must have been tremendous.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



According to an announcement of the Russian General Staff the German and Austro-German Armies are now in retreat along the whole front.

In East Prussia, Berkalarjewo (1) has been captured, and the left wing of the German defense on the southern frontier of East Prussia thrown back toward Biala and Lyck (2.)

In Poland the rear guard of the left wing of the German main army, which is reported in precipitate retreat to the frontier, has been driven from Kola (3) and the rear guard of the centre army, which is retreating to Czenstochowa, from Przedbors (4.)

The Austro-German Army covering a front from Kielce to Sandomier (5) is said to have been hurled back after a decisive battle in the course of which 200 officers and 15,000 men were captured, together with many guns.

PRAISES TERRITORIALS AND INDIAN TROOPS

Sir John French Personally Congratulates His Men on Their Recent Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An official account of the operations of the British force in Belgium, issued by the Press Bureau today, brings events up to last Monday, when the Allies were still maintaining their unbroken line and had been reinforced to meet the attacks which this day threatened them. The report follows:

"Violent attacks were made by the enemy Oct. 30 on the position occupied by the First Army Corps and the cavalry. Large reinforcements evidently had joined the enemy's line at this point. A very heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy, and the commander of the First Army Corps was confident of maintaining his ground, which he since has been able to do. The cavalry has fought, whether mounted or in trenches, to the admiration of the whole army. Indian troops have been brought into the fighting line, which had been proportionately strengthened.

"On the night of Oct. 30 a strong attack on Messines was beaten off. At one point the enemy, by dint of their masses, penetrated for a time into the line, but an excellent counter-attack drove them back with the bayonet. The attack on the left wing was so pronounced that the British line was substantially reinforced by troops from home, which were moved up. The French also brought into the line some of their reserves to support the threatened wing.

"The London Scottish, the first territorial regiment to take its place in the firing line, made a brilliant charge, and the officer in command of the regiment received the following telegram from Sir John French:

I wish you and your splendid regiment would accept my warmest congratulations and thanks for the fine work you did Saturday. You have given a glorious lead and example to all the territorial corps fighting in France.

"On Nov. 1 our troops were attacked all along the line, but the enemy everywhere was repulsed and suffered very heavy loss. Our howitzers demolished two of the enemy's eight-inch guns, and every account shows that prodigious slaughter has been occasioned by our artillery.

"The maintenance of an unbroken line and the repulse of repeated assaults, which has caused in some cases the loss of entire columns and has greatly discouraged the German troops, has naturally entailed losses on the defending force.

"The position of the Allies has been strengthened and reinforcements of every description have been sent to meet the attacks now threatened."

AMERICANS TO AID ALLIES.

War Office Takes Over New Machine Gun Battery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A few weeks ago an Anglo-American Brigade, which was composed entirely of Americans and financed by them, was disbanded. Its 200-odd members, however, did not return to the United States. They still will be able to fight for the cause of the Allies, but they will fight under the name of the First London Machine Battery, which has just been taken over by the War Office.

It was rumored that the dropping of the name Anglo-American Brigade followed a request of the American Ambassador, who also suggested that those subscribing to the fund refrain from making their donations public. While the corps was still known as the Anglo-American Brigade an officer said:

"We are getting along swimmingly, but what we want is a private."

Such is not said to be the trouble now. In the ranks of the First London Machine Battery are many wealthy Americans, including an Annapolis graduate.

DUKE'S SON IN LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

Capt. Lord Richard Wellesley, Great-Grandson of Wellington, Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A casualty list which was issued tonight under date of Oct. 30 contains the names of twenty officers killed and forty-five wounded.

Among those who met death at the front were Capt. Lord Richard Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, of the Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Col. H. L. Anderson of the Ninth Bhopal Infantry, and two native Indian officers.

Among the wounded are Lieut. Col. Maxwell Earle of the Grenadier Guards, a member of the General Staff of the War Office; Lieut. Col. F. W. B. Gray of the Fifty-seventh Wilde's Rifles; Capt. the Hon. C. M. B. Ponsonby of the Grenadier Guards, second son of the Earl of Bessborough; Lieut. Col. L. I. Wood of the Border Regiment, Second Lieut. the Hon. R. G. Winn of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son and heir of Lord St. Oswald.

Lord Richard Wellesley, great-grandson of the Iron Duke, served as Captain in the Grenadier Guards in South Africa in 1900. He was born in 1879, and married, in 1908, Pamela Fitz Gerald, eldest daughter of Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald, former Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and well-known as a yachtsman and horseman.

When the war broke out Col. Earle was a Major in the Grenadier Guards and attached to the General Staff of the War Office. He was born in 1871, and in 1900 married the Hon. Edith Loch, daughter of the first Baron Loch. He was educated at Marlborough, and entered the army in 1891. He served in the Matabele war in 1893, receiving a medal, and in the South African war, 1899-1900, when he was mentioned in dispatches and received the Queen's medal with two clasps. He also has the third class Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia and the silver medal of the Society for Saving Life from Fire. He is a well-known member of the Guards and the Travellers' Clubs.

Cyril Myles Erabazon Ponsonby was born in 1881, and married Rita Longfield, eldest daughter of Col. Longfield, in 1911. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and served in South Africa with the Guards' Mounted Infantry, where he received the South African War Medal.

MORE NEWS; MORE RECRUITS

London Papers Urge Less Rigid Censorship to Arouse Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Most of the London papers this morning publish editorial articles urging the necessity of quickening recruiting. The times believes a less rigid censorship would have a valuable effect in this direction and The Daily Mail, taking same view, says:

"More men must be forthcoming. They can only be obtained in two ways: either the Government must permit the people to know about the war and appeal to their sentiment and their imagination or a very speedy resort to compulsory service will become inevitable."

HINDENBURG CONFIDENT.

German General Says War Will Last Till Allies Are Subjugated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Although Germany has suffered during the last few days a considerable setback on the eastern and western fronts, the German Generals have not lost an atom of their pride.

Lieut. Gen. Hindenburg, the hero of the retreat of the German Army from Suwalki, the Russian military centre on the East Prussian frontier, said, in answer to a question as to how long the war, in his opinion, would last:

"The war will not end until all the nations who are fighting against us have become subordinate to our rules and desires."

Austria's Parade of "Prisoners."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—In order to keep up the spirits of the people the Austrians pack trains with their own soldiers dressed in Russian uniforms, thus gaining easy credit for thousands of Russian prisoners en route for internment or servitude.

GERMANS SOUGHT TO DECOY SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

Leipsic, and Bremen, over the British squadron made up of the cruisers Monmouth, Good Hope, and Glasgow and the transport Otranto, commanded by Rear Admiral Cradock, continues the sensation of the hour here.

That the Germans were able to sink or scatter the British squadron, with only minor damage to their own ships and a casualty list of only two wounded, is a subject of wonder.

The Monmouth is known to have been lost with practically all of her crew; the Good Hope was severely damaged and on fire when she escaped under cover of darkness, and as nothing has been heard from her since the battle it is believed that she went to the bottom. The Glasgow and the Otranto took refuge in a Chilean port.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Nürnberg were still in the harbor early today, coaling and provisioning, in preparation for steaming away later in the day. It is supposed they will relieve the cruisers Leipsic and Bremen, which have the Glasgow and Otranto bottled up in the port of Talcahuano, eight miles northwest of Concepcion. It would seem like madness for these British ships to leave this bay of refuge, and it is likely that they will be dismantled and interned unless a superior British and Japanese fleet should make its appearance and go to their relief.

A collier which arrived here today reports having seen eight Japanese warships at Easter Island in the Pacific, about 2,300 miles west of the Chilean coast. Easter Island belongs to Chile.

Admiral von Spee, the German commander, in his official report of the battle, which took place late Sunday afternoon off the Chilean island of St. Maria, says the action lasted only an hour, being discontinued at nightfall, when the British were forced to give way.

"The Good Hope," he says, "was then so badly damaged that she was unable to resist, and could only make her escape protected by the darkness.

"The Monmouth, under identical conditions, tried to escape, but was followed by a small cruiser and was sunk with a few shots. Owing to the hurricane that was blowing, no boats could be lowered, and consequently there was a terrible loss of life."

The German Admiral, in noting the escape of the Glasgow and the Otranto, says it was due to their speed and the darkness.

Details of the fight, picked up from informal conversations with German officers who came ashore from the warships, show that the Germans, owing to the superior range of the guns on the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, opened fire when six miles away. As the ships closed, and the range came down to a distance of four miles, the British ships were able to reply, but by that time they were already seriously damaged. The Germans say the British fought heroically, but that their artillery was ineffective against the superior weight of metal that the Germans were able to pour from the more modern guns of the armored cruisers. It is said, however, that the light German cruisers pluckily closed in on the British and took part in the battle. One of them, it appears from the official report, gave the Monmouth her death blow as, crippled and in flames, she tried to escape.

No Word of British Ships.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 4.—No word came today from the British ships that engaged the German squadron off Coronel, Sunday, and the British side of the story is yet to be told.

According to German accounts, their armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Nürnberg, Leipsic, and Bremen escaped unscathed, while the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk, the cruiser Good Hope put out of action, and the cruiser Glasgow, with the transport Otranto, sent scurrying for shelter in the neutral port of Talcahuano, where they are bottled up by the Leipsic and Bremen.

It is certain that the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, and the Nürnberg arrived safely at Valparaiso, though somewhat the worse for their encounter.

One report has it that the Glasgow, badly damaged, arrived in Coronel Bay, while the Otranto escaped to Puerto Montt. It has been impossible to determine the exact movements of these two vessels following the naval action.

Despite the fact that the British had only three fighting ships as against five of the Germans, the decisive defeat of Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron appears to have produced a profound impression. The battle took place in a heavy sea. The Germans opened fire at ten kilometers, and for a time all the British shots fell short. Later, when they got within range, their guns scored a few, but only a few, hits, and the casualties among the German crews were said to consist of some half dozen wounded. The German fire is described as having been excellent, though at the long range it required 400 hits to put the British out of the fight.

The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau came from Australia, calling on Oct. 14 at Easter Island, where they took on large quantities of provisions. British mail steamers in Chilean waters are sailing under the protection of Chilean torpedo boat destroyers.

GERMAN FLEET IN BALTIC.

Warships Gather Off Aland Islands, Northeast of Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (via London.)—A fleet of German warships has gathered off the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea, northeast of Stockholm and opposite the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

They evidently were proceeding north and stopped to await orders.

The reported presence of German battleships off the Aland Islands tends to confirm a report received last night in London from Dunkirk, that four German battleships and four cruisers had put to sea from Kiel, the terminus of the Kiel Canal on the Baltic side. When these vessels were supposed to have left Kiel was not announced.

Dover reported last night that the German fleet was supposed to have come out from its base. This statement probably referred to the German fleet in the North Sea.

GERMANS WON BY STRATEGY.

Expert Thinks the Good Hope Was Badly Handled in Fight.

The following review of recent naval actions in the European conflict was prepared for The Associated Press by an expert:

The defeat of the British fleet off the Chilean Coast seems to have infused new life into the German Navy, so much so that a squadron is reported to have left the base under the guns of Kiel and ventured as far as the English Coast. The German fleet has appeared off the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea, where four of her battleships and four cruisers, accompanied by their flotilla of destroyers were reported yesterday.

Details of the great German victory in the Pacific seems to indicate that it was due more to strategical than numerical superiority. Although the advantage in numbers may have been on the side of the Germans there was little or no difference between the total displacement and weight of metal in their broadsides. Why the British flagship, which was 8,000 tons greater than the largest of the German vessels and carried two 9.2-inch guns in her main battery, should have allowed the Germans, with guns of no greater calibre than 8.2 to virtually put her out of action before she even got their range, is yet to be explained.

Good Hope's Fire Delayed.

Other factors being equal, the 9.2-inch gun has a range of at least one mile more than that of the 8.2-inch—a mile in distance for every inch in calibre being the theoretical range of modern weapons. Yet the official report by the German Admiral says that he began the engagement at 9,000 meters, about six miles, while the Good Hope, whose guns should have been effective at nine miles, did not go into action until the distance had been decreased to four miles. By this time she was practically disabled and on fire, and was forced to retreat under the cover of darkness.

The fate of the Monmouth, which was sunk in thirty minutes, might be more easily explained, as she had no gun in her main battery of a calibre greater than six inches—yet it is said that she received her death blow from a four-inch gun on board one of the light German cruisers that were pursuing her as she attempted to escape. The Good Hope was a sister ship of the Drake and one of the most powerful of modern armored cruisers, and both in fact a battle cruiser both in armor and battery, should at least have been able to dispose of one of the light German cruisers.

The engagement, which was fought in a gale of wind, the very condition in which the traditional British seaman revels, was also one of which the German seems to have taken advantage.

Von Spee's Big Job.

More than the defeat of the British fleet was the marvelous resourcefulness of Admiral von Spee in assembling his vessels and having them in a state of preparedness to meet the British fleet, which had been instructed to search the seas for each individual German vessel. All these had been separated by many thousand miles when the news was flashed to the German Admiral that Sir Christopher Cradock had steamed through the Straits of Magellan in search of his vessels.

At the outbreak of the war the German ships had been scattered all over the Pacific. The Gneisenau and Scharnhorst had shelled Johite on Sept. 22, the Leipsig was in the neighborhood of San Francisco, and the Dresden was in West Indian waters, yet within thirty days he had succeeded in concentrating and having them ready to give battle to the enemy.

REPORTS KAISER MUCH OLDER IN APPEARANCE

One Who Saw Him Speaks of His Subdued Manner and Gray Hair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kaiser has lost his former air of bustling activity and soldierly bearing and is subdued. My informant, who personally saw the Emperor, described him as grown much older in appearance. His countenance is grave and careworn. The most striking change commonly remarked is that his hair is almost white.

The Vossische Zeitung prints the latest utterances of the Kaiser to his troops. A chaplain, after a service in camp in the western battlefield, had an audience with the Kaiser, who asked that the following message be delivered to the soldiers:

"Salute my gallant comrades remaining at the front. Tell them to put their faith in God, who will soon give victory to our arms."

I learn that the Kaiserin has been visiting military hospitals in various parts of Germany. A few days ago she visited the wounded in the Social Democratic Club at Königsberg, which is being used as a hospital. Replying there to birthday congratulations sent by the Berlin municipality, the Empress spoke of the "high moral forces that God has placed in our beloved people, making it possible for them to bear unprecedented sacrifices in the certain confidence of ultimate victory."

Finding the Finder

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THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Two developments in the fighting in Belgium will have an influence on the operations of the next few days. One is the withdrawel of the Germans from the Yser River. The addition of these troops to the German forces, further to the south, should result in added vigor for the attacks, with which they are endeavoring to break down the British resistance at Ypres.

The mention in the official dispatches of the London Scottish territorial regiment is particularly significant. If one territorial regiment has been sent to the continent, the rest must soon be ready to follow. Great Britain's territorial army at the outbreak of the war consisted of 315,000 men. Large numbers of them were sent to outlying possessions, such as Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Suez, to take the places of regular garrisons that were thus made available for the fighting force in France. The addition to the British Armies in Continent of territorial regiments which were not needed for the above duty will give a valuable increase in the strength of their fighting force.

The total British regular army amounted to 480,000 men, of whom 120,000 were stationed in various parts of the world at the outbreak of the war. After making allowances for losses to date and the small detachments retained in the various garrisons, Great Britain must have about 300,000 regulars in her armies in France. If the territorials can now be sent to the front, it will mean a reinforcement of at least 150,000 men for the British field army.

This addition to the fighting strength of the Allies would now come at a particularly opportune moment, in view of the reported arrival of large reinforcements on the German side. All signs point to an early increase in the activity of the fighting in France.

On the East Prussian border the Germans have given up their hold on Russian territory in spite of the vigorous efforts which they have made during the last two weeks to maintain this advanced position. Their retreat toward Lyck and Bialla carries the fighting once more on to German soil. This retreat seems to be more hurried than called for by the activity, so far reported of the Russian troops in this part of the field. It seems probable that the Germans have adopted a defensive line of operations on this front and that they are falling back to their strongly defended line in the vicinity of Lyck.

The news from Poland also shows a precipitate retreat on the part of the Germans. When driven out of Lodz, they retreated to the line of the Warta River, which here flows north and south and forms an excellent line of defense. The Russians followed close behind their retreating columns, and now say they have captured the important defensive point of Kola, where the main highway from Warsaw to Posen crosses the Warta.

The Russian successes against the Austro-German forces have continued all along the line in Poland, and on Tuesday had forced them south of Kielce and Przedborz, on the Pilica River, forty miles to the west. This retreat of the Austrian forces in Poland is now beginning to endanger the northern part of their line along the San River in Galicia, which must also begin to retreat soon unless they are able to forward strong reinforcements to stiffen the resistance of their line near Sandomierz.

The line-up of the opposing armies from Kielce through Przemysl to Turka is now very similar to that from Krasnik through Tomaszow and Lemberg to Halicz in the first weeks of September. The Russians than broke through the Austrian line in the victories of Tomaszow and Rawa Ruska and forced an Austrian retreat under conditions that largely destroyed the fighting value of their armies.

The Russians are now making a similar strategic move against the Austrian forces south of Kielce. If they succeed in this attempt their armies will be 70 miles closer to Cracow than are the Austrians on the San. Such a move might be disastrous for the Austrian forces now opposing the Russians in Galicia.

The influence of this campaign in Russia and Galicia extends further than the immediate success in this theatre. The rapid retirement of the Germans indicates that they may be sacrificing the campaign on their eastern border to gather in all possible force for a last extreme effort to strike a decisive blow against the Allies in France. If such be the case the effect of the shift of troops should soon be apparent in the operations in France.

If the Russians should stop to recuperate after their arduous campaigning of the last three weeks, the Germans might have a chance to carry out to good effect this shift of strength, which has generally been admitted to be an important part of their military plan. But the Russians have shown no signs of such action. They have followed close behind the Germans in their retreat and any large weakening in the German forces in the east can hardly fail to result in further Russian victories. Germany has the interior position and can make use of it to some extent for striking blows first in one direction and then in the other.

The defense of the Allies against such a conduct of the war by the Austro-German military staff will lie in such a vigorous pressing of the campaign in every field that the Austro-Germans will be unable to weaken their forces in any part of the war zone without subjecting their troops to the danger of defeat.

Whatever the plan under which the Austro-German forces are operating in the east, it is probable that reports from Galicia will soon tell of a rapid retreat of the Austrian armies from the San River. The Russian capture of Kielce leaves the Austrian line from Przemysl to the Vistula so far in advance of the line at Kielce that it can be retained only at a risk hardly commensurate with the advantages.

GERMANS DISCUSSING ANTI-BRITISH REPRISALS

Protest Against Concentration and Prison Camps—Want Us to Investigate Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Daily News in an article on Germany's intention to make reprisals against English subjects in Germany because of the alleged harsh treatment of German prisoners in England, quotes the following from an announcement by the Home Office of the Kingdom of Saxony:

"In letters of English and American clergy in Dresden special gratitude has been expressed for the fact that we have not introduced concentration camps. In England other views appear to be held of the suitability and admissability of such camps, and the German public is justly indignant at the thought that peaceable Germans who have had the misfortune to be detained in England are obliged to submit to such treatment in a constantly increasing ratio.

"If the German authorities have hitherto acted otherwise, this was in no way due to weakness or fear of England. Conscience and self-respect forbade us to cause unnecessary pain to peaceable citizens even of enemy States; but German officials can change their attitude if it now becomes necessary to make reprisals and to teach English subjects now living at liberty—especially Englishwomen, whose attitude is often impudent and challenging—by personal experience how far concentration camps on the English plan fulfilled the requirements of humanity."

Wants Us to Inspect Camps.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following semi-official statement from Berlin was received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The United States would accomplish one of the most important functions which is within the power of a neutral nation if it would take steps to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating the treatment of German prisoners in Russia and Servia, and particularly in France and England, as well as in the colonies of those countries.

"Our attention has been drawn to certain well-managed prison camps, but many places where the Germans are interned are not fit for human beings to live in. The forts at Troyon, Brest, and Clermont in France and the stables and tents at Newbury, England, are examples of the disgraceful conditions under which prisoners exist. In the colonies it must be even worse. The commission should examine not only what is shown to them, but find out what happened before they began their investigation. They should visit all the prisoners in the camps and State prisons."

May Imitate England's Action.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Great Britain's denunciation of the principles of the Declaration of London, according to an announcement made in German official circles today, will probably be followed by that of Germany.

An inspired dispatch from Berlin, published in The Cologne Gazette, commenting on this subject, says that newspaper reports of England's action have not been confirmed officially, but that if they are true Germany will adopt a similar policy toward England.

The German press generally refrains from commenting on the various British measures for closing the North Sea and with regard to her reported difficulties with neutral nations on the question of contraband, briefly pointing out that a closure like the laying of a mine field in the English Channel seems to be inspired more by a desire to interfere with non-contraband commerce seeking the neutral nations contiguous to Germany than by purely military objects.

ALARMED OVER BULGARIA.

Austrian Military Organ Fears Reconciliation with Servia.

VENICE, Oct. 4.—The Reichspost, the Austrian military organ in Vienna, betrays alarm over what it says is an attempt by Russia to bring about a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Servia.

This paper's Sofia correspondent sends a dispatch saying that a political agent of the Russian Emperor recently went to Nish, Servia, where he had long conferences with the Crown Prince and the President of the Council. The Russian Minister to Servia also was present at these meetings. The correspondent says that several important questions regarding Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria were discussed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A Berlin telegram states that railway communication between Servia and Bulgaria has been broken."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A dispatch received here says that the Bulgarian Government has stopped marine movements in all Bulgarian ports.

ANNOUNCES A CURE FOR WAR TETANUS

Dr. Doyen Says It Will Save 80 Per Cent. of Developed Cases.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS MADE

Treatment Consists of Injections of Serum—Patient's Posture an Important Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—One of the most striking features of the present war has been the extraordinary prevalence of tetanus among the wounded. Every hospital laments the deadliness of the disease, against which medical science has hitherto been powerless. Dr. Delorme, chief of the French Sanitary Service, confesses the impossibility of curing a developed case in a report on the treatment of the wounded made to the Academy of Medicine. He says:

"Ninety-five per cent. of the cases are fatal. I can only suggest palliatives."

Dr. Joseph A. Blake, of the American Ambulance, said recently that tetanus was the most serious problem confronting physicians in this war, and that he considered immediate preventive inoculation with anti-tetanic serum of all the wounded on the battlefield the only method of combatting the scourge. Such injections, however, fail to cure developed cases. It is alleged that 4,000 deaths—the majority most agonising—have already been reported, with less than a score of cures.

Dr. Doyen Describes His Cure.

The well-known surgeon, Dr. Doyen, today announced the discovery of a cure, and gave me the particulars:

"I early realized the seriousness of tetanus. I have been studying the subject since Sept. 10. I was set on the right track by reports of a successful treatment discovered by a physician in the Ardennes district, where tetanus was very prevalent in 1909, which consisted in anti-tetanic injections into the spinal column and the keeping of the patient in a sloping position, with the head below the level of the loins. Herein lies the secret of the tetanus cure. Under my direction Dr. Brisset at St. Lo treated ten developed cases, and Dr. Lemonnier at Granville fourteen, with only three deaths, two at Granville and the other at St. Lo, where the case was hopeless from the start, the man having been literally shot to pieces. These figures—above 80 per cent. of cures—speak for themselves, being less than the previous percentage of deaths.

Injections of Serum.

"The treatment consists, first, of an injection of sixty cubic centimeters of serum in the region of the loins; then the patient is inclined, head downwards, at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that the serum may pass into the vertebral region and brain. If the case is obstinate I repeat the injection, administering forty centimeters at intervals of forty-eight hours.

"Besides the injections, heavy doses of chloral—twelve to fifteen grammes daily—are administered by the mouth, while the wound is treated locally with strong antiseptics.

"I have embodied the details of cases and treatment in a report for the French Medical Society. I hope the method will be adopted officially without delay."

MINES HELD THE OLYMPIC.

Sea Had to be Swept Before She Could Proceed to Belfast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Passengers from the Olympic, arriving in London via Belfast and Holyhead today, say there is no mystery in the detention of the big White Star liner at Lough Swilly. They were forced to put into the Irish port, where they remained more than four days because of a wireless warning from the Admiralty directing them to beware of German mine fields in that region. The Captain of the Olympic informed the passengers it was necessary to wait patiently until mines finished the work of sweeping the mines out of the way, after which the ship proceeded to Belfast.

Through Irish newspapers carried on board at Lough Swilly the passengers learned of the close proximity of the peril as the result of which the Manchester Commerce, a freighter, had been sunk just before the Olympic reached the danger zone.

Wallace McCutcheon, a professional tango dancer, who has come here to go to the front as an automobile driver with the British troops, said he saw the Britannic in Belfast Harbor being fitted out as a hospital ship. She will be ready for use soon. Mr. McCutcheon and his shipmates were astonished at being met by dozens of reporters, and said he couldn't understand why there had been so many rumors about the Olympic.

From the Inside Looking Out

NEW YORK men are in the position of being on the inside, looking out.

* * *

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* * *

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Being in daily contact with a very large portion of this public, we also have been on the inside looking out.

* * *

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These Fall suits and overcoats are notable examples—suits $20 to $45 and overcoats $20 to $50.

* * *

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1363 Broadway 32 Nassau 120 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothiers at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 46th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

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DEMOCRATS LOST 58 SEATS IN CONGRESS

But They Still Have 10 Majority in the Senate and 19 in the House.

SENATE CONTESTS CLOSE

Progressives Dropped Eight Representatives — Republicans Now Have 200 Out of 435.

The Democratic Party retains control of both branches of Congress as a result of Tuesday's elections. In the Senate the present Democratic majority of 10 will not be changed. In the House the present Democratic majority of 141 is reduced to 19.

The present Senate stands 53 Democrats, 42 Republicans, and 1 Progressives. The Democrats apparently lose the veteran Newlands of Nevada, whose place will be taken by a Republican. On the face of the returns from that State Lawrence Y. Sherman, the sitting Republican Senator, has defeated Roger C. Sullivan, Democrat, by a margin of about 6,000.

Although Oregon went Republican in the elections to the House of Representatives it has returned Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, for another term of six years.

J. D. Phelan, former Mayor of San Francisco, Democrat, is in the lead for the Senate from that State, and if elected he will replace Perkins, a Republican. Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, one of his party's leaders in the Senate, is re-elected by a narrow margin. In Kansas former Representative Charles Curtis, Republican, probably will succeed Bristow, Republican, whom he defeated in the primaries. One of his opponents in the three-cornered race for the Senate was Victor Murdock, the Progressive Party leader in the House of Representatives.

In the State of Washington, Jones, Republican, the sitting Senator, seems to have won. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader in the Senate, has been re-elected, although he had a hard fight to win. Dillingham of Vermont, another veteran Republican Senator, was re-elected over Judge Prouty, former Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was backed by the Progressives and the Democrats.

Representative Burke of South Dakota, Republican candidate for Senator, concedes his defeat by F. S. Johnson, Democrat. This was one of the surprises of the election.

In the elections two years ago the Democrats came into control of the House of Representatives with a majority of 147. Through resignations and other causes, and Republican victory in a Democratic district, this majority was reduced to 141, the present figure.

The House of Representatives in the Sixty-third, or present Congress, which will expire by Constitutional limitation on March 4, 1915, is composed of 285 Democrats, 129 Republicans, and 15 Progressives. As a result of Tuesday's elections the Democrats will lose 58 seats, while the Progressive will lose 8, leaving the Sixty-fourth Congress the Democrats will number 227, the Republicans 200, and the Progressives 7.

The Changes by States.

The changes in State Congressional delegations that will be caused by Tuesday's elections are in detail as follows:

Alabama—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Arizona—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Arkansas—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
California—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 5; Progressives, 3; a Republican gain of 2, a Democratic gain of 1, and a Progressive loss of 3.
Colorado—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 1; a Republican gain of 1.
Connecticut—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 5; Republican gain of 1.
Delaware—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
Florida—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Georgia—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Idaho—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Illinois—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 16; Progressives, 1; Republican gain of 14, Democratic loss of 10, and Progressive loss of 1.
Indiana—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 2; Republican gain of 2.
Iowa—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 10; Republican gain of 2.
Kansas—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 3; Republican gain of 1 and Progressive loss of 1. Democrats gains 1 in one district and winning in another.
Kentucky—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Louisiana—Democrats, 7; Progressives, 1; Progressives gain 1.
Maine—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 3; unchanged.
Maryland—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
Massachusetts—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 13; Republicans gain 3.
Michigan—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 11; Republican gain 2 over Progressives.
Minnesota—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 8; Progressives, 1. Progressives gain of 1.
Mississippi—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Missouri—Democrats, 16; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Montana—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 0; unchanged.
Nebraska—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3; unchanged.
Nevada—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; unchanged.
New Hampshire—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain 2.
New Jersey—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 8; Republicans gain 6.
New Mexico—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
New York—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 22; Progressives, 1; Socialists, 1; Republican gain of 11, Socialist gain of 1, and Democratic loss of 12.
North Carolina—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1.
North Dakota—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 3; unchanged.
Ohio—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 12; Republicans gain 9 from Democrats.
Oklahoma—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 2; unchanged.
Oregon—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 3; Republicans gain 1 over Progressives.
Pennsylvania—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 30; Republican net gain, 13; Democratic loss, 6 and Progressive loss, 7.
Rhode Island—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2; Republicans gain 1.
South Carolina—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 0. Unchanged.
South Dakota—Democrats, 1; Republican, 1. Democratic gain of one.
Vermont—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.
Virginia—Democrats, 9; Republican, 1. Unchanged.
Washington—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 4. Republicans and Democrats each gain one over Progressives.
West Virginia—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 5. Republicans gain of 1.
Wisconsin—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 8. Unchanged.
Wyoming—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 1. Unchanged.

One Socialist in New Congress.

The fourth political party represented in the House will be the Socialist Party. In the Twelfth New York District, Meyer London, a Socialist, defeated Henry M. Goldfogle, who is serving his seventh term in Congress as a Tammany Democrat. Two Socialists who ran for Congress in the Milwaukee districts gave their opponents a spirited race, but late returns last night show that both were defeated. One of them is Victor Berger, the only Socialist ever elected to the national Legislature prior to Tuesday. He served one term and was defeated for re-election.

Ex-Speaker Cannon and William S. McKinley, former Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and the manager of William H. Taft's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1912, were returned from the districts in Illinois, which they represented for many years. They were defeated two years ago. W. A. Rodenburg, another of the veteran Republican Congressmen from Illinois, who went under in the Democratic landslide of 1912, was successful also in his old Congressional district.

Nicholas Longworth, ex-President Roosevelt's son-in-law, was elected as a Republican from a Cincinnati district in spite of Democratic and Progressive opposition. Two years ago he was defeated for re-election to Congress by Stanley Bowdle, Democrat, upon whom Longworth turned the tables Tuesday.

One of the Progressives elected is Walter M. Chandler, who is serving a term in the House from the Nineteenth New York District.

Another Progressive re-elected is William Kent of California, who calls himself an Independent.

There was a complete political switch-about in New York State as far as the House of Representatives was concerned. In the present House New York's representation is 31 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and 1 Progressive. The outcome of Tuesday's elections will send 19 Democrats, 22 Republicans, and 1 Progressive.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE NEW SENATE.

(As it will be constituted after March 4, 1915.)

(Democrats, 53; Republicans, 42; Progressive, 1. Democratic majority, 10.)

ALABAMA
J. H. Bankhead, D.†
O. W. Underwood, D.*

ARIZONA
H. F. Ashurst, D.‡
M. A. Smith, D.†

ARKANSAS
J. P. Clarke, D.†
J. T. Robinson, D.‡

CALIFORNIA
J. D. Works, R.†
J. D. Phelan, D.*

COLORADO
C. S. Thomas, D.†
J. F. Shafroth, D.‡

CONNETICUT
F. B. Brandegee, R.†
G. P. McLean, R.‡

DELAWARE
H. A. du Pont, R.‡
Willard Saulsbury, D.†

FLORIDA
D. U. Fletcher, D.†
N. P. Bryan, D.‡

GEORGIA
Hoke Smith, D.†
T. W. Hardwick, D.*

IDAHO
W. E. Borah, R.‡
J. H. Brady, R.†

ILLINOIS
J. H. Lewis, D.‡
L. Y. Sherman, R.†

INDIANA
B. F. Shively, D.†
J. W. Kern, D.‡

IOWA
A. B. Cummins, R.†
W. S. Kenyon, R.‡

KANSAS
Charles Curtis, R.*
W. H. Thompson, D.‡

KENTUCKY
O. M. James, D.‡
J. C. W. Beckham, D.*

LOUISIANA
J. E. Ransdell, D.‡
R. F. Broussard, D.‡

MAINE
C. F. Johnson, D.‡
E. C. Burleigh, R.‡

MARYLAND
J. W. Smith, D.†
Blair Lee, D.‡

MASSACHUSETTS
H. C. Lodge, R.‡
J. W. Weeks, R.‡

MICHIGAN
W. A. Smith, R.‡
C. E. Townsend, R.‡

MINNESOTA
Knute Nelson, R.‡
M. E. Clapp, R.‡

MISSISSIPPI
J. S. Williams, D.‡
J. K. Vardaman, D.‡

MISSOURI
W. J. Stone, D.†
J. A. Reed, D.‡

MONTANA
H. L. Myers, D.‡
T. J. Walsh, D.‡

NEBRASKA
G. M. Hitchcock, D.‡
G. W. Norris, R.‡

NEVADA
Samuel Piatt, R.*
Key Pittman, D.‡

NEW HAMPSHIRE
J. H. Gallinger, R.†
H. F. Hollis, D.‡

NEW JERSEY
J. E. Martine, D.‡
William Hughes, D.‡

NEW MEXICO
T. B. Catron, R.‡
A. B. Fall, R.†

NEW YORK
J. A. O'Gorman, D.‡
J. W. Wadsworth, R.*

NORTH CAROLINA
F. M. Simmons, D.†
Lee S. Overman, D.†

NORTH DAKOTA
P. J. McCumber, R.‡
A. J. Gronna, R.†

OHIO
A. Pomerene, D.‡
W. S. Harding, R.

OKLAHOMA
T. P. Gore, D.†
R. L. Owen, D.‡

OREGON
G. E. Chamberlain, D.†
Harry Lane, D.‡

PENNSYLVANIA
Boies Penrose, R.†
G. T. Oliver, R.‡

RHODE ISLAND
H. F. Lippitt, R.‡
Le B. B. Colt, R.‡

SOUTH CAROLINA
B. R. Tillman, D.‡
E. D. Smith, D.‡

SOUTH DAKOTA
Coe I. Crawford, R.†
P. S. Johnson, D.

TENNESSEE
Luke Lea, D.‡
J. K. Shields, D.‡

TEXAS
C. A. Culberson, D.‡
M. Sheppard, D.‡

UTAH
Reed Smoot, R.‡
G. Sutherland, R.‡

VERMONT
W. P. Dillingham, R.†
C. S. Page, R.‡

VIRGINIA
T. S. Martin, D.‡
C. A. Swanson, D.‡

WASHINGTON
W. L. Jones, R.‡
M. Poindexter, P.‡

WEST VIRGINIA
W. E. Chilton, D.‡
Nathan Goff, R.‡

WISCONSIN
R. M. La Follette, R.‡
F. E. McGovern, R.*

WYOMING
C. D. Clark, R.†
F. E. Warren, R.‡

ELECTIONS FOR VACANCIES.

KENTUCKY.
J. N. Camden, D.†
Term ends March 3, 1915.

GEORGIA.
T. W. Hardwick, D.*
Term ends March 3, 1919.

*Elected Tuesday. †Re-elected Tuesday. ‡Continuing in office. §Elected already. ¶Elected Tuesday after serving by appointment.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Recapitulation.

Democrats	227
Republicans	200
Progressives elected	7
Socialists elected	1
Majority	19

ALABAMA.
At Large—J. W. Abercrombie, D.*
1. O. Wilson, D. | 6. H. B. Oliver, D.
2. S. H. Dent, Jr., D.* | 7. L. Burnett, D.*
3. H. B. Steagall, D. | 8. E. B. Almon, D.
4. F. L. Blackmon, D.* | 9. G. Huddleston, D.
5. J. T. Heflin, D.*

ARIZONA.
At Large—Carl Hayden, D.*

ARKANSAS.
1. T. H. Caraway, D.* | 5. H. M. Jacoway, D.*
2. W. A. Oldfield, D.* | 6. S. M. Taylor, D.*
3. J. M. Tillman, D. | 7. W. S. Goodwin, D.*
4. O. P. Wingo, D.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. William Kent, R.* | 7. D. S. Church, D.*
2. J. E. Raker, D.* | 8. E. A. Hayes, R.
3. C. F. Curry, R.* | 9. C. W. Bell, P.*
4. Julius Kahn, R.* | 10. W. D. Stephens, P.*
5. J. I. Nolan, R.* | 11. W. Kettner, D.*
6. G. Derrick, R.

COLORADO.
1. B. C. Hilliard, D. | 3. E. Keating, D.*
2. C. R. Timberlake, R.* | 4. E. Taylor, D.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. P. D. Oakly, R. | 4. E. J. Hill, R.
2. R. R. Freeman, R. | 5. J. P. Glynn, R.
3. J. O. Tilson, R.

DELAWARE.
At Large—T. W. Miller, R.

FLORIDA.
1. S. M. Sparkman, D.* | 3. Emmett Wilson, D.*
2. Frank Clark, D.* | 4. W. J. Sears, D.

GEORGIA.
1. C. G. Edwards, D.* | 7. Gordon Lee, D.*
2. Frank Park, D. | 8. J. Tribble, D.
3. C. R. Crisp, D.* | 9. T. M. Bell, D.*
4. W. C. Adamson, D.* | 10. Carl Vinson, D.
5. W. S. Howard, D.* | 11. J. R. Walker, D.*
6. W. S. Wise, D. | 12. D. M. Hughes, D.*

IDAHO.
At Large—Robert McCracken, R.
At Large—A. T. Smith, R.*

ILLINOIS.
At Large—B. M. Chipperfield, R.
At Large—J. M. Davis, R.
1. M. E. Madden, R.* | 14. C. H. Tavenner, D.*
2. L. Mann, R. | 15. E. J. King, R.
3. W. W. Wilson, R. | 16. C. U. Stone, D.*
4. J. P. McDermott, D. | 17. J. A. Sterling, R.
5. A. J. Sabath, D.* | 18. J. Cannon, R.
6. J. McAndrews, D.* | 19. W. B. McKinley, R.
7. F. Buchanan, D.* | 20. H. T. Rainey, D.*
8. T. Gallagher, D.* | 21. L. Wheeler, R.
9. P. A. Britten, R.* | 22. W. N. Baltz, D.*
10. G. E. Foss, R. | 23. M. D. Foster, D.*
11. J. C. Copley, P.* | 24. T. Williams, R.
12. C. E. Fuller, R. | 25. E. Denison, R.
13. J. C. McKenzie, R.*

INDIANA.
1. Charles Lieb, D.* | 8. J. A. M. Adair, D.*
2. W. A. Cullop, D.* | 9. M. A. Morrison, D.*
3. W. E. Cox, D.* | 10. W. R. Wood, R.
4. L. Dixon, D.* | 11. G. W. Rauch, D.*
5. R. W. Moss, D.* | 12. Cyrus Cline, D.*
6. F. H. Gray, D.* | 13. H. A. Barnhart, D.*
7. M. Moores, R.

IOWA.
1. C. A. Kennedy, R.* | 7. C. C. Dowell, R.
2. W. Hull, R. | 8. H. M. Towner, R.*
3. B. E. Sweet, R. | 9. W. R. Green, R.*
4. G. N. Haugen, R.* | 10. F. F. Woods, R.*
5. J. W. Good, R.* | 11. T. J. Steele, D.
6. C. W. Ramseyer, R.

KANSAS.
1. D. R. Anthony, R.* | 5. G. T. Helvering, D.*
2. Jos. Taggart, D.* | 6. J. B. Dykes, R.
3. P. P. Campbell, R.* | 7. Jouett Shouse, D.
4. D. Doolittle, D.* | 8. W. A. Ayres, D.

KENTUCKY.
1. A. W. Barkley, D.* | 7. J. C. Cantrill, D.*
2. D. H. Kincheloe, D. | 8. Harvey Helm, D.*
3. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D.* | 9. W. J. Fields, D.*
4. Ben Johnson, D.* | 10. J. W. Langley, R.*
5. Swagar Sherley, D.* | 11. Caleb Powers, R.*
6. A. B. Rouse, D.*

LOUISIANA.
1. Albert Estopinal, D.* | 5. Riley Wilson, D.
2. H. G. Dupre, D.* | 6. L. L. Morgan, D.*
3. W. F. Martin, P. | 7. J. Lazaro, D.*
4. J. T. Watkins, D.* | 8. J. B. Aswell, D.*

MAINE.
1. A. C. Hinds, R.* | 3. J. A. Peters, R.*
2. D. McGillicuddy, D.* | 4. F. E. Guernsey, R.*

MARYLAND.
1. J. D. Price, D. | 4. J. C. Linthicum, D.*
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D.* | 5. H. E. Mudd, R.
3. C. P. Coady, D.* | 6. D. J. Lewis, D.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. A. T. Treadway, R.* | 9. E. W. Roberts, R.*
2. W. H. Gillett, R.* | 10. P. T. Tague, D.
3. C. D. Paige, R.* | 11. F. J. Gorgan, D.
4. S. E. Winslow, R.* | 12. J. A. Gallivan, D.*
5. J. J. Rogers, R. | 13. J. J. Nichol, D.*
6. A. P. Gardner, R.* | 14. D. Otney Sd. D.
7. M. P. Flaherty, D.* | 15. W. S. Greene, R.*
8. F. W. Dallinger, R.* | 16. Joseph Walsh, R.

MICHIGAN.
1. F. E. Doremus, D.* | 8. J. W. Fordney, R.*
2. W. B. Bacon, R. | 9. J. C. McLaughlin, R.*
3. W. M. C. Smith, R.* | 10. C. A. Kelly, R.
4. J. C. Hamilton, R.* | 11. F. D. Stott, R.
5. C. E. Mapes, R.* | 12. W. F. James, R.
6. E. H. Kelly, R. | 13. C. A. Nichols, R.
7. L. C. Crampton, R.*

MINNESOTA.
1. S. Anderson, R.* | 6. C. A. Lindquist, R.*
2. F. C. Ellsworth, R. | 7. A. J. Volstead, R.*
3. C. N. Davis, R.* | 8. C. R. Miller, R.*
4. C. C. Van Dyke, D. | 9. H. Steenerson, R.*
5. C. R. Smith, R.* | 10. S. Smith, R.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1. E. S. Candler, D.* | 6. S. A. Witherspoon, D.*
2. H. T. Stephens, D.* | 7. P. P. Harrison, D.*
3. B. G. Humphreys, D.* | 8. E. E. Quin, D.*
4. T. U. Sisson, D.* | 9. J. W. Collier, D.*

MISSOURI.
1. J. T. Lloyd, D.* | 9. Champ Clark, D.*
2. W. W. Rucker, D.* | 10. J. E. Macker, R.
3. J. W. Alexander, D.* | 11. W. J. Igoe, D.*
4. C. F. Booher, D.* | 12. C. Dyer, R.
5. W. P. Borland, D.* | 13. W. L. Hensley, D.*
6. C. C. Dickinson, D.* | 14. J. J. Russell, D.*
7. C. W. Hamlin, D.* | 15. P. J. Decker, D.*
8. D. Whitacre, D.* | 16. T. L. Rubey, D.*

MONTANA.
At Large—J. M. Evans, D.*
At Large—Tom Stout, D.*

NEBRASKA.
1. C. F. Reavis, R. | 4. C. H. Sloan, R.*
2. O. O. Lobeck, D.* | 5. S. R. Barton, R.*
3. D. V. Stevens, D.* | 6. M. P. Kinkaid, R.*

NEVADA.
At Large—E. E. Roberts, R.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. C. A. Sulloway, R. | 2. E. H. Wasson, R.

NEW JERSEY.
1. W. J. Browning, R.* | 7. T. D. H. Drukker, R.*
2. I. Bacharach, R. | 8. E. W. Gray, R.
3. J. R. Nugent, D.* | 9. R. W. Parker, R.
4. E. C. Hutchinson, R. | 10. W. I. L. Adams, R.
5. J. H. Capstick, R. | 11. J. J. Eagan, D.*
6. A. C. Hart, D.* | 12. J. A. Hamill, D.*

NEW MEXICO.
At Large—H. B. Ferguson, D.*
At Large—B. C. Hernandez, R.

NEW YORK.
1. F. C. Hicks, R. | 22. J. A. Goulden, D.*
2. C. P. Caldwell, D. | 24. W. R. Oglesby, D.*
3. J. V. Flynn, D. | 25. J. W. Husted, R.
4. H. Dale, R. | 26. Edmund Platt, R.*
5. J. P. Maher, D.* | 27. C. B. Ward, R.
6. F. W. Rowe, R. | 28. R. B. Sandford, R.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D.* | 29. J. S. Parker, R.*
8. D. J. Griffin, D.* | 30. W. B. Charles, R.
9. O. E. Swift, R. | 31. E. A. Merritt, Jr., R.*
10. R. L. Haskell, R. | 32. L. W. Mott, R.*
11. D. J. Riordan, D.* | 33. H. P. Snyder, R.
12. Meyer London, S. | 34. G. W. Fairchild, R.*
13. G. W. Loft, D.* | 35. W. W. Magee, R.
14. M. F. Farley, D. | 36. S. E. Payne, R.*
15. M. F. Conry, D.* | 37. H. H. Platt, R.
16. P. J. Dooling, D.* | 38. T. B. Dunn, R.
17. J. F. Carew, D.* | 39. H. G. Danforth, R.*
18. T. G. Patten, D.* | 40. S. W. Dempsey, R.
19. W. M. Chandler, P.* | 41. C. B. Smith, D.*
20. Isaac Sigel, R. | 42. D. A. Driscoll, D.*
21. G. M. Hurlburt, D. | 43. C. M. Hamilton, R.*
22. Henry Bruckner, D.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. J. H. Small, D.* | 6. H. L. Godwin, D.*
2. Claude Kitchin, D.* | 7. E. W. Pou, D.*
3. George Hood, D. | 8. E. P. Harrison, D.*
4. E. W. Pou, D.* | 9. E. J. Webb, D.*
5. C. M. Stedman, D.* | 10. J. J. Britt, R.

NORTH DAKOTA.
1. H. T. Helgesen, R.* | 3. P. D. Norton, R.*
2. G. M. Young, R.*

OHIO.
1. N. Longworth, R. | 12. C. L. Brumbaugh, D.*
2. A. G. Allen, D.* | 13. A. W. Overmyer, D.
3. Warren Gard, D.* | 14. S. H. Williams, R.
4. J. E. Russell, R. | 15. W. C. Mooney, R.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D.* | 16. R. C. McCulloch, R.
6. C. C. Kearns, D.* | 17. W. Ashbrook, D.*
7. S. D. Fess, R.* | 18. D. Hollingsworth, R.
8. J. A. Kay, D.* | 19. J. G. Cooper, R.
9. I. R. Sherwood, D.* | 20. W. Gordon, D.*
10. R. Switzer, R.* | 21. R. Crosser, D.*
11. E. Rixeris, R. | 22. I. L. Emerson, R.

OKLAHOMA.
1. J. A. Gill, R. | 5. J. B. Thompson, D.*
2. W. W. Hastings, D. | 6. Scott Ferris, D.*
3. C. D. Carter, D.* | 7. J. B. McClintic, D.
4. W. H. Murray, D.* | 8. T. D. Morgan, R.

OREGON.
1. W. C. Hawley, R.* | 3. C. N. MacArthur, R
2. N. J. Sinnott, R.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
At Large—T. S. Crago, R.
At Large—M. H. Garland, R.
At Large—D. F. Lafean, R.
At Large—A. S. Kreats, R.
1. W. S. Vare, R.* | 17. R. K. Focht, R.
2. G. S. Graham, R.* | 18. A. S. Kreider, R.*
3. J. H. Moore, R.* | 19. W. W. Bailey, D.*
4. G. Emmerson, R.* | 20. C. W. Beales, R.
5. P. E. Costello, R. | 21. C. H. Rowland, R.
6. G. P. Darrow, R. | 22. A. L. Keiser, R.*
7. T. S. Butler, R.* | 23. R. E. Hopwood, R.
8. H. W. Watson, R. | 24. Casey Brown, R.
9. W. W. Griest, R.* | 25. M. Liebel, Jr., D.
10. J. R. Farr, R.* | 26. H. J. Steele, D.
11. J. J. Casey, D. | 27. S. T. North, R.
12. R. D. Heaton, R. | 28. H. H. Miller, R.
13. A. G. Dowell, D. | 29. E. G. Porter, R.*
14. L. T. McFadden, R. | 30. W. H. Coleman, R.
15. E. R. Kelss, R.* | 31. J. M. Morin, R.*
16. J. V. Lesher, D.* | 32. A. J. Barchfeld, R.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1. G. O'Shaunessy, D. | 2. A. Kennedy, R.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. R. S. Whaley, D.* | 5. D. E. Finley, D.*
2. J. F. Byrnes, D.* | 6. J. W. Ragsdale, D.*
3. Wyatt Aiken, D.* | 7. A. F. Lever, D.*
4. J. T. Johnson, D.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.
1. C. H. Dillon, R.* | 2. H. L. Gandy, D.

TENNESSEE.
1. S. R. Sells, R.* | 6. J. W. Byrns, D.*
2. R. W. Austin, R.* | 7. L. P. Padgett, D.*
3. J. A. Moon, D.* | 8. T. W. Sims, D.*
4. Cordell Hull, D.* | 9. F. J. Garrett, D.*
5. W. C. Houston, D.* | 10. K. D. McKellar, D.*

TEXAS.
At Large—J. H. Davis, D.
At Large—Jeff McLemore, D.
1. Eugene Black, D. | 9. G. F. Burgess, D.*
2. Martin Dies, D.* | 10. J. C. Hardman, D.*
3. James Young, D.* | 11. R. L. Henry, D.*
4. Sam Rayburn, D.* | 12. O. Callaway, D.*
5. H. W. Summers, D. | 13. J. H. Stephens, D.*
6. Rufus Hardy, D.* | 14. W. R. Slayden, D.*
7. A. W. Gregg, D.* | 15. J. N. Garner, D.*
8. J. H. Eagle, D.* | 16. W. R. Smith, D.*

UTAH.
1. Joseph Howell, R.* | 2. J. H. Maya, D.

VERMONT.
1. F. L. Greene, R.* | 2. P. H. Dale, R.

VIRGINIA.
1. W. A. Jones, D.* | 6. Carter Glass, D.*
2. R. E. Holland, D.* | 7. James Hay, D.*
3. A. J. Montague, D.* | 8. H. D. Flood, D.*
4. W. A. Watson, D.* | 9. C. B. Slemp, R.*
5. F. W. Saunders, D.* | 10. H. D. Flood, D.*

WASHINGTON.
1. W. E. Humphrey, R.* | 4. W. L. La Follette, R.*
2. L. H. Hadley, R. | 5. C. C. Dill, D.
3. A. Johnson, R.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
At Large—Howard Sutherland, R.*
1. G. E. White, R. | 4. H. H. Moss, Jr., R.*
2. G. W. Bowers, R. | 5. Ed. Cooper, R.
3. A. Littlepage, D.*

WISCONSIN.
1. H. A. Cooper, R.* | 7. J. J. Esch, R.*
2. M. E. Burke, D.* | 8. E. E. Browne, R.*
3. J. M. Nelson, R.* | 9. T. F. Konop, D.*
4. W. Carry, R. | 10. J. A. Frear, R.*
5. W. H. Stafford, R.* | 11. I. L. Lenroot, R.*
6. M. K. Reilly, D.*

WYOMING.
1. F. W. Mondell, R.*
*Re-elected. †Elected in September.

NO REBUKE TO PRESIDENT.

Senator Stone Says Democrats Did Well—Champ Clark Surprised.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, considers the result of the election an emphatic indorsement of the Wilson Administration. He said today:

"The Republicans have been saying that if they could become united they could lick us. They were united everywhere, and the contest generally was a clean-cut fight between the Democrats standing by Wilson's Administration and the Republicans opposing it.

"Considering the fact that this is an off-year; that the Democrats have enacted a new tariff law and new currency legislation; that we have had to meet the hard times cry, and that a great war is on which has absorbed public attention, I think the Democrats have done remarkably well.

"I have just sent President Wilson a telegram congratulating him on the fact that the country has voiced its approval of his policies.

"With Democratic majorities reduced, the fight between the two parties in Congress will be interesting. The Democrats will be on their mettle."

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Nov. 4.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, commenting this morning on the Republican victories in a majority of the States in which elections were held yesterday, said the vote was not a rebuke to the Wilson Administration, but "just one more thing that could happen during these days of European war.

"The result at the polls throughout the country," said the Speaker, "was a great surprise to me. But the defeat of a great number of Democratic Senators and Congressmen is not a rebuke to the policies of President Wilson. No, it is just a natural occurrence, one that might happen during these days of general mixup. The European war may have had something to do with it."

The Speaker was re-elected by a majority of about 6,000.

COX'S LOSING MARGIN SMALL.

Willis Governor of Ohio by About 1,200—Harding Ran Better.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—That Ohio will have a Republican Senator to succeed Theodore E. Burton, a Republican Governor to succeed James M. Cox, Democrat, and a Republican majority in the State Congressional delegation is assured. Gov. Cox conceded his defeat to-day and sent a message of congratulations to his successful opponent.

From the returns on the Governorship at hand it is estimated that Willis will have from 5,000 to 12,000 over Cox for Governor. Harding was elected United States Senator by a larger vote than that given to Willis. The entire Republican ticket has been elected.

SHERMAN GAINING BY LATE RETURNS

Illinois Republicans Predict That Missing Districts Will Elect Him by About 4,000.

DOWN-STATE TO DECIDE

Republican Chairman Claims Election by More Than 12,000—Missing Districts Not Democratic Strongholds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The complete returns from the 1,760 precincts in Cook County and from 2,366 precincts down State—the Republicans assert—indicate an ultimate plurality of 4,000 to 5,000 for Senator L. Y. Sherman, Republican.

Outside of Cook County 422 precincts are still missing. These may increase Sherman's lead, or they may turn to the advantage of Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Raymond Robins, the Progressive candidate, appeared today as a weaker third than the returns of election night indicated. His vote in the State probably will be about 51 per cent. of that received by Col. Roosevelt two years ago.

The complete return from Cook County for the three leading candidates follow:

Sullivan, Democrat	157,874
Sherman, Republican	101,275
Robins, Progressive	87,039
Sullivan's plurality	56,599

Of the 2,788 precincts down-State 2,366 give the following vote:

Sherman	238,031
Sullivan	183,521
Robins	94,562
Sherman's plurality	52,510

If the same ratio is maintained in the vote of the 422 missing precincts, the total vote in the State, it is estimated, will be:

Sherman	381,546
Sullivan	376,655
Robins	199,698
Sherman's plurality	4,891

The 422 missing precincts, it is asserted, are not exclusively Democratic strongholds. It is asserted that they are average precincts. If this is true the Sherman lead should be about as given above. If, however, the missing precincts happen to be largely in Democratic counties, the Senator's plurality necessarily must be reduced and perhaps may be wiped out altogether. If it is reduced to any material extent the official returns will be necessary to decide which candidate has won.

By an official canvass of the votes in Chicago, the Sullivan lieutenants say they will gain 2,500 votes because of errors. If that should be the case, and the votes should be taken from Sherman and given to Sullivan, the result might be almost a tie.

Garrett De Forest Kiney, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, tonight claimed the election of Senator Sherman by "not less than 12,000."

At the headquarters of Mr. Sullivan, his managers late tonight claimed his election by a plurality of 2,000 to 3,000. It was asserted that the extreme southern counties from which reports usually are very slow, would turn the tide in Sullivan's favor, as they did for President Wilson two years ago, when early indications were that Roosevelt had carried the State.

PENROSE PLURALITY 236,493.

Pinchot and Palmer Running Close Race for Second Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Complete returns from all but fifteen of the sixty-seven counties in the State and incomplete figures from the missing counties gives Boies Penrose, Republican, a plurality of 236,493 over Gifford Pinchot, (Progressive), his nearest rival, for the United States Senatorship. Pinchot and A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic candidate, ran a remarkably even race throughout the State. The total vote received by the three candidates aggregates 993,632, divided as follows: Penrose, 489,346; Pinchot, 252,853; Palmer, 251,433.

Martin G. Brumbaugh's plurality over Vance C. McCormick for the Governorship as indicated by complete returns from all but fifteen counties in the State is 139,041. The total vote cast for the two candidates was 988,083, of which Brumbaugh received 562,562 and McCormick 423,521.

Pennsylvania's representatives in the next Congress will be divided as follows: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 6; Progressive Republican, 1. The delegation in the present Congress is made up of 17 Republicans, 12 Democrats, 1 Progressives, and 1 Progressive-Republican.

CLAIM ELECTION OF WORK.

Colorado Republicans Expect to Overcome Senator Thomas's Lead.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—With approximately three-fourths of the Colorado vote reported, the Republicans claim the election of Hubert Work as United States Senator.

Senator Thomas in 677 precincts, including all but eight of 193 in Denver, has 57,228 votes and Work 56,863. Belated returns, however, are rapidly pulling down this narrow lead, and the Republicans claim the election of Work by 3,500.

For Governor, forty counties, including Denver, give Carlson, Republican, 60,476; Patterson, Democrat, 58,863.

SPLIT VOTE IN IDAHO.

Democrat Elected Governor, Republican Sent Back to Senate.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 4.—Moses Alexander, Democrat, was elected Governor of Idaho by a plurality of about 5,000 over John M. Haines, the Republican incumbent.

United States Senator James H. Brady, Republican, and two Republican Congressmen, Idaho's delegation, were elected. All parties are pledged to submit a Constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition.

SHIVELY HAS A SAFE LEAD.

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WHITMAN WON BY 136,894 PLURALITY

Wadsworth Far Behind in the Election, with Only 54,947 Votes to Spare.

ALBANY CONTROL UPSET

Only Two Democratic Congressmen Saved and Constitution Will Be Revised by Republicans.

Elected

Governor—CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
Lieut. Gov.—EDWARD SCHOENECK.
United States Senator — J. W. WADSWORTH, JR.
Secretary of State—FRANCIS M. HUGO.
Comptroller—EUGENE M. TRAVIS.
Treasurer—JAMES L. WELLS.
Attorney General—EGBERT E. WOODBURY.
State Engineer and Surveyor—FRANK M. WILLIAMS.
•Associate Judge Court of Appeals —SAMUEL SEABURY.

•Democrat.

Governor-elect Whitman's plurality stands, in the light of the later returns, almost where it did on the early returns announced in THE TIMES yesterday. He has 136,894 more than Gov. Glynn.

Senator-elect Wadsworth ran away behind him, and was apparently pulled through by the vote for Whitman. His vote was 80,000 less than Whitman's, his plurality being only 54,947.

Whitman pulled the whole of the Republican State ticket in with him, with one exception. Justice Samuel Seabury, nominated by the Democrats and the Progressives for Judge of the Court of Appeals, has defeated Judge Emory A. Chase. Seabury has the satisfaction of knowing that his success in climbing above a landslide was not the product of any faction or any one part of the State. The voters seem to have cut their tickets in his favor impartially in city and country, in Brooklyn and Buffalo, in the north and the south.

George Henry Payne, speaking for the managers of Justice Seabury's contest for a seat in the Court of Appeals, said last night:

"We claim the election of Justice Seabury by a plurality of 50,000 or 60,000. The remarkable thing about the returns is that, while we have carried Manhattan by 71,000 and the Greater City by 151,000, we have not been able to get complete returns.

"In Elmira, Whitman had a plurality of 16, while Seabury had a plurality of 2,100; in Monroe, Whitman's plurality was 19,000, while Chase, running with him, had only 5,000 plurality."

John A. Bensel, the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was swamped. He ran far behind his ticket; how far cannot be known until more returns come in. However, the cutting of Bensel, like the cutting in favor of Seabury, was confined to no section and seems to have represented a general sentiment. Brooklyn, for instance, which gave Glynn a plurality of over 5,000, gave a plurality of over 1,000 for Williams, Bensel's opponent, a difference of between 6,000 and 7,000. Similar cuts in other parts of the State indicate that when the returns are all in, Bensel's defeat will seem phenomenal.

"The Massachusetts ballot proved of great importance in facilitating independent voting. The returns from every part of the State show that when the voter could not vote in the circle under an emblem, but had to go down the line and pick out each candidate for himself, he took the opportunity to do some scratching. The returns proving this are numerous and confined to no county. Everywhere we find that while the head of the ticket carried the county, some lesser candidate on the opposition ticket carried it by a majority equally large. The efficacy of the Massachusetts ballot in this respect is proved in a hundred instances."

Two examples: Erie County went for Whitman by 18,598, but Thomas B. Lockwood, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, carried it by 5,425. It may be said that Lockwood lives in Erie and that this was a tribute from his home county; but Mitchell May, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, who does not live in Erie, carried it by 2,707, and Albert C. Carp of Syracuse, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, carried it by 573. The other Republican candidates who carried it got pluralities resembling Whitman's: Travis for Controller, 15,362; Woodbury for Attorney General, 17,046; Williams for State Engineer, 16,795; Wadsworth for Senator, 17,809 ; but Judge Seabury Democratic and Progressive candidate for the Court of Appeals, carried it by 13,752.

In Chemung County, to take another example, Whitman's plurality was about 500, but Judge Seabury carried the county by 3,000.

If President Wilson wishes to express appreciation to any Democratic leader for sending Congressmen to Washington to support him, he will have to extend these felicitations to Charles F. Murphy and to nobody else. Murphy and his vassal in Buffalo, Fitzpatrick, were the only leaders who sent any Democratic Congressmen at all to Washington. Elsewhere the Republican slate of victories is unmarked by a Democratic name.

Murphy, despite the storm that laid low all the other trunks in the Democratic forest, actually increased his representation in the Assembly—by only two votes, it is true, but it was an increase instead of a decrease. Only one Progressive was elected to the Assembly. He was Hamilton Fish, Jr., and he had a Democratic indorsement.

The landslide carried with it all the Republican candidates for Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention. The ticket headed by Senator Root was easily elected. The Republicans have also captured the district delegates, and they will have a large majority in the Convention. When Charles F. Murphy procured a special election to call a Constitutional Convention last April, and when the proposition was carried by the votes of the Democratic Organization and in some districts by fraud, he expected to control the Convention and use it as an instrument for increasing the city's representation in the Legislature. The instrument he forged with such care has been taken from him by the Republicans, and they and not he will deal with the question of representation and all other questions that may come before the Convention.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Two-thirds Republican Majority in Both Branches—One Progressive.

Revised returns from the elections to the Legislature show some increases in the Republican representation in the Assembly which will bring the Republican majorities in both branches up to the two-thirds vote necessary to override a Governor's veto. This will give the Republican machine, provided it can control a majority of the Republican members in the Legislature, a check on Governor-elect Whitman in case his policies should run counter to the wishes of the machine.

The revised returns give the following complexion to the two branches of the law-making body:

SENATE.

Republicans	34
Democrats	17
Progressives	0
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	100
Democrats	49
Progressives	1
Total	150

This gives the Democrats an actual gain of one in the Assembly at the expense of the Progressives. The extent of the upset will be appreciated from the following table showing the makeup of the present Legislature:

SENATE.

Democrats	32
Republicans	17
Independent Democrat	1
Progressive	1
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	79
Democrats	19
Progressives	19
Independent Democrats	2
Progressive Democrat	1
Independent	1
Total	150

Here are tables showing where the late returns have reversed the result indicated by the early reports on Election Night:

Senate.

Dist.	Elected.	Defeated.
6.	W. B. Carswell, D.	C. F. Murphy, R.
9.	N. P. R. Lawson, R.	A. A. Nova, D.
19.	G. W. Simpson, D.	F. A. Higgins, R.
23.	Geo. Cromwell, R.	W. C. Rowland, D.
41.	M. S. Halliday, R.	R. P. Bush, D.

Assembly.

KINGS.

4.	F. A. McArdle, D.	G. Langhorst, R.
19.	W. A. Becher, D.	W. Fruss, R.
23.	N. V. Finkelstein, R.	F. X. Sullivan, D.

NEW YORK.

6.	N. P. Perlman, R.	I. Apfel, D.
8.	S. Scharlin, D.	S. Sufrin, P.
15.	P. H. Cotter, R.	A. A. Raphael, D.
24.	J. Steinberg, R.	I. I. Seide, D.
29.	S. A. Coullo, D.	G. E. Findlater, R&P
31.	A. A. Feinberg, R.	M. Solomon, D.

QUEENS.

4.	G. E. Polhamus, D.	J. S. Eadie, R. & P.

SULLIVAN.

R. B. Stratton, D. & P. | P. L. Twichell, R.

The vote for State Senator in the Sixth Senate District in Brooklyn was so close that a recount may be asked to settle who was elected. On Tuesday night it appeared from the returns that Under Sheriff Charles F. Murphy, the Republican candidate, had won. Yesterday the vote, as tabulated, showed 12,858 for Murphy, as against 12,830 for William R. Carswell, the Democratic nominee, a difference of but twenty-two votes in favor of Carswell. Mr. Murphy asserts that he has been elected by from ten to fifteen votes, but the returns have not been verified, and both sides are awaiting with keen interest the result of the official canvass of the vote.

While the general result of the election was disastrous to the Democrats in Kings County, they gained five seats in the Assembly. One was lost by the Republicans and four by the Progressives. The Bull Moose representation in the Assembly from Kings County was completely wiped out.

The Progressives suffered worst in the upset attending the Legislative election throughout the State. In the present Legislature they have one Senator and twenty Assemblymen. The lone Progressive elected this year is Hamilton Fish, Jr., who represents Putnam County in the Assembly now. With Democratic indorsement he was a candidate for re-election against John R. Yale, the Republican boss of the county. Mr. Fish defeated him by about 150 votes.

The early returns indicated the election of still another Progressive—Solomon Sufrin, of the Eighth (New York) Assembly District, who is a member of the present Legislature. Revised figures show a plurality for Sydney Scharlin, his Democratic opponent.

Revised returns last night showed a plurality for George R. Cromwell, former Borough President of Richmond, who was Republican candidate for Senator from the Twenty-third Senate District, composed of the Counties of Richmond and Rockland. The early returns indicated the election of W. C. Rostend, the Democratic candidate. Both counties sent a Democrat to the present Assembly.

THE CITY VOTE.

Glynn's Plurality 55,960, Gerard's 120,933—Figures in Detail.

Here are revised figures on the city vote in detail:

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

	Gerard, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Colby, Proc.
Manhattan	127,933	67,530	9,577
Bronx	40,070	24,343	3,511
Brooklyn	107,996	51,493	7,542
Queens	32,189	15,817	1,557
Richmond	8,016	4,514	893
Total	311,630	190,697	22,880
Gerard's plurality	120,933.		

GOVERNOR.

	Glynn, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Daven-port, Proc.	Sulzer, Prch.
Manhattan	119,301	83,425	5,598	11,511
Bronx	36,004	29,917	1,896	4,470
Brooklyn	91,042	95,631	4,859	11,474
Queens	28,628	22,238	1,057	2,033
Richmond	7,674	5,478	253	560
Total	282,649	236,689	13,659	30,048
Glynn's plurality	55,960.			

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

	Lock-wood. Dem.	Schoe-neck. Rep.	Hamlin. Proc.
Manhattan	112,088	76,238	11,876
Bronx	34,565	26,912	4,580
Brooklyn	90,850	90,203	9,021
Queens	26,434	18,995	2,185
Richmond	7,427	4,854	521
Total	279,314	219,157	28,191
Lockwood's plurality	60,157.		

SECRETARY OF STATE.

	May. Dem.	Hugo. Rep.	Stern. Proc.
Manhattan	119,344	68,506	14,752
Bronx	37,602	22,528	5,380
Brooklyn	100,108	81,224	8,883
Queens	30,572	15,431	1,874
Richmond	7,772	4,415	440
Total	301,398	193,104	31,129
May's plurality	108,294.		

CONTROLLER.

	Sohmer. Dem.	Travis, Rep.	Burnham. Proc.
Manhattan	118,097	83,735	11,915
Bronx	34,242	25,763	4,069
Brooklyn	100,399	87,306	7,745
Queens	31,138	17,059	1,879
Richmond	7,732	4,720	428
Total	295,608	206,355	25,436
Sohmer's plurality	89,053.		

TREASURER.

	Carp. Dem.	Wells, Rep.	Call. Proc.
Manhattan	108,658	75,180	15,491
Bronx	33,273	25,358	5,005
Brooklyn	94,791	87,616	12,472
Queens	28,833	17,153	3,031
Richmond	7,338	4,670	609
Total	272,893	209,988	37,498
Carp's plurality	62,905.		

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	Parsons. Dem.	Woodbury. Rep.	Elder. Proc.
Manhattan	110,081	72,595	14,478
Bronx	34,810	23,522	4,839
Brooklyn	93,665	84,450	13,871
Queens	29,118	16,815	2,960
Richmond	7,455	4,698	499
Total	274,629	202,020	36,147
Parson's plurality	72,609.		

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

	Bensel. Dem.	Williams. Rep.	Collins. Proc.
Manhattan	104,142	79,638	12,700
Bronx	32,296	25,656	4,363
Brooklyn	90,629	91,303	8,844
Queens	28,420	18,282	1,905
Richmond	7,158	5,048	433
Total	362,647	219,927	27,945
Bensel's plurality	42,720.		

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

	Seabury, Dem., Prog., Ind. L.	Chase, Rep.
Manhattan	135,733	63,952
Bronx	44,746	19,795
Brooklyn	118,774	78,953
Queens	29,463	12,891
Richmond	8,108	4,535
Total	331,808	179,923
Seabury's plurality	151,885.	

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DISTRICT.

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Total.
Dugro, (Dem.)	101,324	31,942	133,266
Weeks, (Dem.)	93,147	27,125	119,272
Wasservogel, (Rep.)	68,501	21,325	89,826
Davies, (Rep.)	48,158	14,644	62,802
Miller, (Prog.)	8,364	2,535	10,899
Meyers, (Prog.)	6,906	2,480	9,386
Dugro over Wasservogel			32,823.
Weeks over Davies			37,989.

JUDGE OF CITY COURT.

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Total.
Allen, (Dem.)	109,733	35,177	144,910
Griffiths, (Rep.)	94,958	20,825	85,683
Schaap, (Prog.)	24,395	8,454	32,849
Allen's plurality	59,427.		
La Fetra, (Dem.)	101,001	30,776	131,777
Stryker, (Rep.)	93,882	21,807	87,689
Davis, (Prog.)	14,954	6,430	21,384
La Fetra's plurality	44,308.		

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

Second District.

Levine, (Dem.)	10,914
Hartman, (Rep.-Prog.)	15,302
Hartman's plurality	4,388.

State Vote for Governor and Senator.

County.	Governor. Glynn, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	D'port, Prog.	Sulzer, Prog.	U. S. Senator. Gerard, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Colby, Proc.
Albany	13,804	25,598	408	3,259	13,874	24,739	963
Alleghany	1,730	4,448	331	1,701	1,078	3,993	459
Bronx	36,004	29,917	1,896	4,470	40,070	21,343	3,511
Broome	4,939	6,236	240	4,951	4,020	6,407	37
Cattaraugus	2,719	5,857	187	1,093	2,873	6,224	37
Cayuga	2,993	4,324	295	946	2,876	4,468	328
Chautauqua	2,627	10,532	708	2,760	2,971	10,195	892
Chemung	3,961	4,093	165	3,830	4,483	5,047	392
Chenango	1,381	3,460	271	2,748	1,037	2,116	183
Clinton	2,503	3,150	67	490	1,735	2,420	97
Columbia	2,505	4,027	179	1,096	3,354	4,055	160
Cortland	1,447	3,740	159	804	1,526	3,555	195
Delaware	3,389	4,238	271	2,805	2,506	4,724	223
Dutchess	4,329	9,098	308	1,105	4,722	7,985	200
Erie	30,483	49,187	3,858	2,821	29,109	48,949	3,466
Essex	3,577	5,143	523	410	672	1,394	317
Franklin	2,215	4,057	230	299	1,967	4,187	187
Fulton	2,210	4,227	215	861	1,890	4,139	824
Genesee	1,444	4,375	361	637	1,553	4,293	422
Greene	1,919	3,894	92	1,161	2,529	3,228	80
Hamilton	439	570	33	73	847	537	7
Herkimer	3,230	4,350	705	943	3,202	4,444	637
Jefferson	3,942	8,617	554	1,433	4,150	8,400	...
Kings	101,042	96,871	4,850	11,474	107,996	81,493	7,742
Lewis	1,708	2,528	201	352	1,668	2,494	284
Livingston	2,210	4,247	201	874	3,037	4,746	308
Madison	2,388	4,682	324	784	2,208	4,559	297
Monroe	12,833	33,232	3,081	2,388	12,816	33,485	3,100
Montgomery	3,110	3,729	472	1,247	3,397	3,866	330
Nassau	6,196	9,473	767	975	6,048	7,979	839
New York	119,301	83,425	5,598	11,511	123,365	67,530	9,577
Niagara	4,850	10,216	492	1,163	4,944	10,115	424
Oneida	9,257	14,144	1,898	2,348	9,986	13,533	2,047
Onondaga	13,418	21,257	1,779	2,405	12,567	21,134	2,254
Ontario	2,958	6,158	478	1,162	3,024	5,903	552
Orange	7,274	11,924	3,310	2,206	8,174	11,974	3,125
Orleans	1,554	3,534	184	546	1,817	3,388	190
Oswego	3,097	7,549	359	1,427	3,511	7,467	396
Otsego	2,696	4,288	300	3,832	2,165	3,297	...
Putnam	970	1,260	80	417	1,007	1,317	142
Queens	28,628	22,238	1,057	2,033	32,189	15,817	1,557
Rensselaer	11,196	13,661	1,305	1,720	11,747	13,742	...
Richmond	7,674	5,478	253	560	8,016	4,514	393
Rockland	2,550	3,838	310	1,585	3,300	3,590	501
St. Lawrence	4,142	9,951	735	977	3,645	8,498	456
Saratoga	3,338	6,739	216	1,140	3,973	6,614	247
Schenectady	3,583	6,968	723	4,448	4,343	7,716	1,051
Schoharie	1,191	2,243	95	2,115	1,789	2,186	44
Schuyler	880	1,350	90	1,525	1,186	1,381	32
Seneca	1,334	2,582	85	1,010	1,484	2,934	91
Steuben	4,043	5,823	780	5,540	4,652	7,096	782
Suffolk	5,718	9,718	436	1,645	6,314	8,495	578
Sullivan	2,720	3,243	127	1,248	3,099	3,648	128
Tioga	2,307	4,206	165	905	2,460	4,192	192
Tompkins	1,562	3,548	361	1,456	1,976	3,397	358
Ulster	5,104	9,429	193	1,238	6,121	9,664	351
Warren	1,880	2,725	112	852	2,285	4,395	102
Washington	2,943	6,252	231	1,533	2,597	6,549	226
Wayne	2,817	6,612	497	800	2,573	6,617	602
Westchester	17,928	25,536	2,016	1,388	18,850	23,338	1,895
Wyoming	1,808	4,609	282	804	1,378	3,975	384
Yates	767	2,187	139	889	825	2,232	156
Total	537,448	674,342	47,277	119,204	561,177	616,124	56,202
Whitman's plurality	136,894.	(with 84	election districts	missing.)			
Wadsworth's plurality	54,947.	(with 208	election districts	missing.)			

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. (Queens.)

O'Leary, (Dem.)	26,462
Faber, (Rep.)	14,305
Young, (Nat. Prog.)	9,712
O'Leary's plurality	12,157.

CONGRESS.

Dist.
11—Riordan, (D.,) 12,059; Scofield, (R.,) 7,685; Mills, (Pro.,) 969. Riordan's plurality, 5,274.
12—London, (Socialist,) 5,868; Goldfogle, (D.,) 4,944; Borowsky, (Fus.,) 1,133. London's plurality, 924.
13—Loft, (D.,) 5,724; March, (Fus.,) 3,016; Wise, (Pro.,) 742. Loft's plurality, 2,708.
14—Farley, (D.,) 7,336; La Guardia, (R.,) 5,331; Golden, (Pro.,) 1,511. Farley's plurality, 2,005.
15—Cosby, (D.,) 13,453; Ehrhorn, (Fus.,) 6,690; Glassen, (Pro.,) 290. Comry's plurality, 6,763.
16—Dooling, (D.,) 12,805; Stowell, (R.,) 5,892; Moran, (Pro.,) 1,080. Dooling's plurality, 6,913.
17—Carew, (D.,) 10,245; Bats, (Fus.,) 7,851. Carew's plurality, 2,394.
18—Patten, (D.,) 12,340; Francis, (Fus.,) 8,743. Patten's plurality, 3,597.
19—Chandler, (Pro.,) 10,522; Buttenwieser, (D.,) 10,042; Ottinger, (R.,) 8,497. Chandler's plurality, 480.
20—Siegel, (Fus.,) 4,927; Cantor, (D.,) 4,788. Siegel's plurality, 139.
21—Halbert, (D.,) 11,403; Ansorge, (Fus.,) 9,677. Halbert's plurality, 1,822.
22—Bruckner, (D.,) 17,885; Kuerzi, (Fus.,) 8,887. Bruckner's plurality, 8,998.
23—Goulden, (D.,) 13,806; Niles, (R.,) 12,061; Ayres, (Pro.,) 8,236. Goulden's plurality, 6,748.
24—Oglesby, (D.,) 8,919; Forster, (R.,) 6,766; Smith, (Pro.,) 1,466. Oglesby's plurality, 2,153.

Brooklyn.

3—Flynn, (D.,) 11,288; Serenbetz, (R.,) 8,356; Wicke, (Pro.,) 865. Flynn's plurality, 2,932.
4—Dale, (D.,) 7,887; Kissel, (R.,) 5,400; Schaffer, (Pro.,) 1,330. Dale's plurality, 2,397.
5—Maher, (D.,) 11,648; Hobley, (R.,) 8,347; Gaynor, (Pro.,) 2,455. Maher's plurality, 3,301.
6—Rowe, (R.,) 21,851; Ross, (D.,) 16,184; Broon, (Pro.,) 1,780. Rowe's plurality, 5,667.
7—Fitzgerald, (D.,) 14,599; Wilcox, (R.,) 6,654; Allen, (Pro.,) 607. Fitzgerald's plurality, 7,945.
8—Griffin, (D.,) 20,154; Clark, (R.,) 9,043; Schomberg, (Pro.,) 1,525. Griffin's plurality, 10,711.
•9—Swift, (R.,) 15,590; O'Brien, (D.,) 15,442; Arkin, (Pro.,) 1,728. Swift's plurality, 2,158.
10—Haskell, (Fus.,) 8,226; Riley, (D.,) 6,238. Haskell's plurality, 1,988.
•District includes a portion of Queens.

QUEENS.

1—Brown, (D.,) 3,115; Hicks, (R.,) 1,937; Post, (Pro.,) 153. Brown's plurality, 1,455.
2—Caldwell, (D.,) 21,285; Hopkins, (R.,) 10,529; Moriarty, (Pro.,) 1,105. Caldwell's plurality, 10,756.

STATE SENATE.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Dist.
11—Sullivan, (D.,) 8,045; Widdi, (Fus.,) 5,411. Sullivan's plurality, 2,634.
12—Doll, (D.,) 7,690; Weiss, (Fus.,) 6,670; Dutleman, (Pro.,) 80. Doll's plurality, 1,010.
13—Walker, (D.,) 10,561; Rose, (R.,) 4,163; Canavan, (Pro.,) 686. Walker's plurality, 6,398.
14—Foley, (D.,) 10,954; Doubleday, (R.,) 4,291; Mullaney, (Pro.,) 654. Foley's plurality, 6,663.
15—Boylan, (D.,) 10,047; Coughlin, (Fus.,) 5,064. Boylan's plurality, 4,983.
16—Wagner, (D.,) 11,032; Mahan, (Fus.,) 5,840. Wagner's plurality, 5,192.
17—Mills, (Fus.,) 11,100; Herrick, (D.,) 7,721. Mills's plurality, 3,439.
18—Bennett, (Fus.,) 15,756; Pollock, (D.,) 13,183. Bennett's plurality, 2,753.
19—Simpson, (D.,) 17,193; Higgins, (R.,) 16,370; Salamp, (Pro.,) 6,483. Simpson's plurality, 723.
20—Joseph, (D.,) 7,119; Kelleher, (Fus.,) 6,624. Joseph's plurality, 495.
21—Dunnigan, (D.,) 15,276; Schector, (Fus.,) 12,448. Dunnigan's plurality, 2,825.
22—Hamilton, (D.,) 23,104; Henschel, (Fus.,) 19,444. Hamilton's plurality, 3,660.

BROOKLYN.

2—Cullen, (D.,) 10,320; Bowman, (R.,) 5,203; Moore, (Pro.,) 495. Cullen's plurality, 5,123.
4—Lockwood, (R.,) 12,823; Wise, (D.,) 9,372; Forrester, (Pro.,) 942. Lockwood's plurality, 3,451.
5—Hafferman, (D.,) 15,490; Engel, (R.,) 8,012; Cronin, (Pro.,) 2,523. Hafferman's plurality, 7,488.
6—Carswell, (D.,) 12,880; Murphy, (R.,) 12,858; Neary, (Pro.,) 1,265. Carswell's plurality, 22.
7—Carroll, (D.,) 9,912; Ritchie, (R.,) 9,300; Ream, (Pro.,) 713. Carroll's plurality, 3,352.
8—Hurlingame, (R.,) 21,647; Fennelly, (D.,) 18,871. Colvin, (Pro.,) 2,401. Hurlingame's plurality, 5,376.
•9—Lawson, (R.,) 8,481; Nova, (D.,) 7,655; Buick, (Pro.,) 613. Lawson's plurality, 798.
10—Gilchrist, (R.,) 13,230; Torbert, (D.,) 12,238; Forbell, (Pro.,) 2,200. Gilchrist's plurality, 992.
•This district includes a portion of Queens.

QUEENS.

2—Patten, (D.,) 26,698; Welland, (R.,) 18,418; Knapp, (Pro.,) 223. Patten's plurality, 10,231.
23—Cromwell, (R.,) 6,807; Rontund, (D.,) 6,080; Sickels, (Pro.,) 272. Cromwell elected; plurality in Richmond, 727.
This district includes the Borough of Richmond and Rockland County.

Assembly.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Dist.
1—Ryan, (D.,) 2,918; Popine, (R.,) 1,420; Volturo, (P.,) 172. Ryan's plurality, 1,498.
2—Smith, (D.,) 3,721; Siegel, (Fus.,) 1,376. Smith's plurality, 2,332.
3—Marasco, (D.,) 4,263; Taylor, (Fus.,) 462. Marasco's plurality, 3,801.
4—Schimell, (D.,) 2,782; Fromberg, (Fus.,) 1,490. Schimell's plurality, 1,292.
5—McDonald, (D.,) 4,439; Parks, (Fus.,) 1,849. McDonald's plurality, 2,590.
6—Perlman, (Fus.,) 2,013; Apfel, (D.,) 2,039. Apfel's plurality, 26.
7—McElligott, (D.,) 3,315; Todd, (Fus.,) 1,892. McElligott's plurality, 1,423.
8—Scharlin, (D.,) 2,261; Sufrin, (Fus.,) 2,211. Scharlin's plurality, 50.
9—Donohue, (D.,) 2,998; Williamson, (R.,) 1,008; McCourt, (P.,) 224. Donohue's plurality, 1,990.
10—Friedland, (D.,) 2,446; Bleecker, (Fus.,) 2,208. Friedland's plurality, 238.
11—Kerrigan, (D.,) 4,412; Mann, (R.,) 1,634; Harrabill, (P.,) 228. Kerrigan's plurality, 2,778.
12—Kelly, (D.,) 3,273; Totten, (R.,) 944; Kutner, (P.,) 215. Kelly's purality, 2,329.
13—Campbell, (D.,) 3,199; Roche, (Fus.,) 1,516. Campbell's plurality, 1,683.
14—Tudor, (D.,) 3,549; Goss, (Fus.,) 2,346. Tudor's plurality, 1,203.
15—Ellenbogen, (R.,) 4,490; Newman, (D.,) 3,674; Opdyke, (P.,) 714. Ellenbogen's plurality, 816.
16—McCue, (D.,) 3,236; Keenan, (Fus.,) 2,111. McCue's plurality, 1,125.
17—Bourke, (R.,) 3,644; Rose, (D.,) 2,373; Young, (P.,) 973. Bourke's plurality, 1,271.
18—Goldberg, (D.,) 3,748; Gear, (Fus.,) 2,203. Goldberg's plurality, 1,545.
19—Cotter, (D.,) 5,332; Raphael, (R.,) 4,524; Walsh, (P.,) 1,659. Cotter's plurality, 808.
20—Aranow, (D.,) 3,183; Jones, (Fus.,) 2,399. Aranow's plurality, 784.
21—Mitchell, (R.,) 4,286; Kane, (D.,) 4,032; Randolph, (P.,) 809; Mitchell's plurality, 254.
22—Bloch, (D.,) 5,031; Seifert, (R.,) 1,458; Moore, (P.,) 1,571. Bloch's plurality, 1,575.
23—Oliver, (D.,) 10,326; Crane, (R.,) 9,857; Heywood, (P.,) 1,765. Oliver's plurality, 469.
24—Kiernan, (D.,) 2,744; Drucker, (Fus.,) 1,398. Kiernan's plurality, 1,346.
25—Stoddard, (R.,) 3,326; O'Neil, (D.,) 2,711; O'Brien, (P.,) 206. Stoddard's plurality, 615.
26—Steinberg, (Fus.,) 3,236; Seide, (D.,) 2,668. Steinberg's plurality, 568.
27—Rice, (R.,) 2,607; Johns, (D.,) 2,211; Meyer, (P.,) 614. Rice's plurality, 396.
28—Coullo, (D.,) 2,311; Findlater, (Fus.,) 1,640. Coullo's plurality, 671.
29—Conklin, (R.,) 3,584; Azman, (D.,) 3,110; Mahlker, (P.,) 693. Conklin's plurality, 424.
30—Donovan, (D.,) 4,757; McEnany, (Fus.,) 3,882. Donovan's plurality, 875.
31—Feinberg, (R.,) 3,307; Salomon, (D.,) 3,241; Hershfield, (P.,) 2,709. Feinberg's plurality, 66.
32—Evans, (D.,) 11,540; Grimler, (Fus.,) 7,506. Evans's plurality, 4,040.
33—Miller, (D.,) 5,971; Silver, (R.,) 3,035. Miller's plurality, 2,936.
34—Fertig, (D.,) 5,202; Hirschberg, (Fus.,) 4,354. Fertig's plurality, 848.
35—Callahan, (D.,) 8,720; Patton, (Fus.,) 7,396. Callahan's plurality, 1,324.

TWO TIES IN JERSEY TOWN.

Candidates for Mayor and Councilmen in Somers Point to Contest.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—The citizens of Somers Point, about ten miles from here, are wondering tonight who is "boss," as the election returns of yesterday show that the vote for Thomas Crissay, Republican, and Lewis B. Matias, Democrat, candidates for Mayor, is a tie.

There was also a tie in the vote between A. C. Atkinson, Democrat, and Jesse Atkinson, Republican, uncle and nephew, candidates for Council. There will be contests.

Butler Mayor Wins by Two Votes.

BUTLER, N. J., Nov. 4.—Two votes were the margin by which the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Jesse Ward, yesterday defeated his Republican opponent, J. Y. C. Clouse. There will in all probability be a contest for the office in the courts, as the Republicans claim that a Democratic member of the Election Board at the First District prevented five men from voting while it yet lacked five minutes of 7 o'clock. Ward's vote was 283, Clouse's 281.

ONLY 6,000 TEXAS MOOSE.

Their Vote Falls Off from 26,000—Heavy Gains by Socialists.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 4.—The Progressive Party made a poor showing in Texas. Incomplete returns indicate that F. M. Ethridge, Progressive candidate for Governor, received less than 6,000 votes, as compared with 26,756 votes cast two years ago for Roosevelt for President.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4.—All constitutional amendments were defeated in Texas. They were the initiative, referendum, and recall; increasing pay of State legislators, and permitting counties to build sea walls. The Progressive vote was greatly reduced throughout Texas.

MORE NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS APPEAR

Five, Including Wm. Rockefeller, Still to Come Before the Grand Jury.

ROBBINS SAYS HE'S IMMUNE

Counsel Holds He Gave a Statement to Commerce Board and Testified Before Grand Jury.

Twelve more of the twenty-one Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company who were indicted on Monday for conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court to enter their pleas of not guilty. This leaves five yet to surrender themselves, of whom William Rockefeller is expected to come in this afternoon at 2 o'clock. He is now in the Adirondacks, and the District Attorney's office understands that he will not attempt to avoid the ordeal of a public appearance in court on the plea of ill-health.

The first two Directors to plead yesterday were William Skinner of Holyoke, Mass., and Alexander Cochrane of Boston. They came before Judge Foster in the morning and made the formal plea of not guilty, with leave to withdraw it or to demur before Nov. 23. Mr. Skinner was represented by Sullivan & Cromwell, and Mr. Cochrane by C. M. Sheafe, Jr. At the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Stephenson the same bail, $5,000, was fixed for them as for George F. Baker and the other defendants, who appeared on Monday.

In the afternoon James F. Hemingway of New Haven, Robert W. Taft of Providence, R. I.; Frederick F. Brewster of New Haven, Henry K. McHarg of Stamford, Conn.; A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven, Edward Milligan of Hartford, Francis P. Maxwell of Rockville, Conn., and D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Conn., appeared before Judge Rudkin, and through Mr. Sheaff entered a similar plea, with the same date before wich they might be permitted to withdraw it. They were admitted to $5,000 bail and the proceedings were entirely formal.

Edward D. Robbins,

MURPHY MUST GO, MITCHEL DECLARES

Mayor Suggests the Only Way to Force the Boss Is to "Starve Him Out."

CHIEFTAIN NOT WORRIED

"Feeling Very Fit," but Going Away for a Rest—Chairman Osborn Analyzes Result.

The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic ticket on Tuesday was the one subject of discussion among local Democrats yesterday and those opposed to the leadership of Charles F. Murphy revived speculation as to how long he expected to remain leader and how best to get rid of him. Mayor Mitchel emphatically blamed Murphy for the defeat of the ticket and suggested that the only way to force the Tammany Leader to resign was to "starve him out."

Murphy did not seem to be depressed over the result or alarmed over the talk that he must go. He said the organization could get along all right without patronage, as it had done before. The Tammany boss pointed to Gov. Glynn's plurality in New York County of 54,000 as proof that the Tammany organization had done its duty and that the trouble lay somewhere else besides in this city.

As soon as Mayor Mitchel reached the City Hall he sent a message of congratulation to Governor-elect Whitman. When he was asked to comment upon Tuesday's result he said:

"The result of the election furnishes proof that Murphy must go. That has been a cumulative fact that ought to be plain to everyone by now. I ascribe the Democratic defeat to two things—first, the strong feeling on the part of Democrats generally against the autocratic rule of the Democratic Party in this city, and second, the division of the Democratic Party resulting in the absence of leadership on any clear programme."

Why He Indorsed Glynn.

The Mayor was reminded that he had indorsed Gov. Glynn on the ground of the Governor's independence.

"You will remember," the Mayor replied, "that I have said repeatedly that Gov. Glynn did not owe his nomination to Murphy, and that if elected, Gov. Glynn would have served his term independent of any influence from him."

Asked just how Murphy was to be eliminated, the Mayor said:

"During the next four years, owing to the general success of the entire Republican ticket, Murphy will draw sustenance from neither the city, the State nor the nation. On what will he keep his organization alive? I said when I was elected Mayor that the way to get rid of Murphy was to starve him out.

"Gov.-elect Whitman and his administration ought to have the support of everybody in the State. I wish Mr. Whitman the fullest measure of success, and my administration will give him entire support and I am sure that Mr. Whitman, in turn, will aid the city in securing the legislation which it needs at Albany."

Murphy spent most of the day at Tammany Hall going over the election figures.

"Mayor Mitchel says you must go," he was informed.

"Yes, I understand so," he replied with a broad smile. "I am going away for a couple of weeks rest."

"The Mayor says that you will have no patronage from city, State or nation for the next few years and that you will be starved out."

"Tammany does not live on patronage," the Tammany chief said gravely.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith interrupted at this point to say that Mayor McClellan with $7,000,000 of patronage had not been able to win over a sinble Tammany Hall leader and that from 1901 to 1903, the same as from 1894 to 1897, Tammany never had a crumb of patronage.

"Mayor Mitchel holds you partly responsible for the Democratic defeat," Murphy was told.

"He forgets that I am merely a county leader in New York County, where the Democrats received a big plurality," was the rejoinder. "I am not responsible for the rest of the State. And how about outside of this State? Am I responsible for Democratic defeats there also? While he is at it, why does not the Mayor hold me responsible for the entire nation?"

Murphy Feeling "Very Fit."

"The Mayor appears to be worrying about your future," somebody remarked.

"Well," replied the Chief with a laugh, "I am feeling very fit. Tell the Mayor my health is good."

Murphy was reminded that Henry M. Goldfogle had been defeated for Congress by Mayer London, a Socialist.

"Yes," he replied, "it appears so. But the Socialists had to move into the district to do it."

The Tammany leaders felt keenly the defeat of both Goldfogle and Jacob Cantor, Democratic Congressional candidate in the Twentieth District.

William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, did not go to State Headquarters, but spent several hours at his office going over the latest returns. After a minute study of election figures from all over the country, he said he felt sure that industrial conditions in the Eastern States were responsible for the result in New York and nearby States. He said it was impossible to set forth a specific reason for the defeat in any one State.

The State Chairman declined to say whether he would resign, now that the election was over. He said he was accepting the Chairmanship in the first place, but finally was persuaded to do so. After things had quieted down and he had talked with his friends and the leaders he would decide what to do, he said.

"The figures," said Mr. Osborn, "show a general political reaction in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. It was due, I think, to the habit of our people of visiting business troubles upon the party in power. On the other hand, the food manufacturing States, where there is less manufacturing than before, stay unchanged. The loss of Democratic Congressmen in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts seems to have been about on the same scale. This tendency was aggravated in this State by the well-recognized specific disabilities attached to Gov. Glynn's candidacy. The vote for Sulzer was probably Democratic to an extent of 60,000. The religious issue, in addition, may have taken away 30,000 Democratic votes. The most remarkable thing to my mind is the drop in the Progressive vote from 195,000 last election to 40,000 yesterday."

Mr. Osborn and the State Superintendent of Elections, John R. Voorhis, sent telegrams to election officials and County Chairmen all over the State instructing them to watch closely the vote for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Brooklyn Mourners Gather.

When the Democratic mourners gathered at the party headquarters in Court Square, Brooklyn, by a unanimous vote they selected their county leader, John H. McCooey, for the tough task of explaining to visitors how it all happened. Mr. McCooey did not accept the assignment with any marked show of enthusiasm.

"I might say with Whitman," said he, "that the result speaks for itself. There were a number of reasons for it, and it will, perhaps, be necessary to mention but one—we didn't get enough votes."

The Brooklyn leaders were dismayed with the loss of patronage. They have received little or nothing from Washington so far from Mayor Mitchel, and with the passing of Glynn there will be nothing, they feel, coming to them from Albany. There was the usual after-election talk of a movement to depose McCooey as leader, but, so far as could be learned, no steps had been taken in that direction. George M. Curtis, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel, intimated that at the next County Committee meeting McCooey would be called upon to "explain" the Whitman sweep in Kings. Mr. Curtis, in the last primaries, ran independently for County Committeeman in McCooey's own district, the Eighteenth, and won. He indicated yesterday that he thought Tammany was to blame for Tuesday's defeat, and that Mayor Mitchel should be looked to by Democrats to lead the Democracy of the city in the future.

Democratic leaders in Queens expressed satisfaction over the result of the election in that borough, although Gov. Glynn's plurality was but 6,848. Considerable of the falling off was shown in the election districts where the German vote was strong and where the impeachment of Sulzer still was resented. The entire local Democratic ticket in the borough was elected, in addition to another Assemblyman in the Republican district.

Considerable interest centred in the fight for District Attorney between Denis O'Leary, Democrat; Leander B. Faber, Republican, and Eugene N. L. Young, independent. It was predicted that Young would run second in the race, but O'Leary received 25,997 votes, Faber 14,309 votes, and Young 9,423.

MISS DAVIS DISAPPOINTED.

Regrets Sulzer Beat the Progressives "So Terribly."

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention on the Progressive ticket, said yesterday that she couldn't understand how 116,000 persons could continue to believe in William Sulzer.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Whitman will make an admirable Governor," said Miss Davis, "but Davenport, as a Progressive, was my candidate. I am very much disappointed that the Progressive Party ran so far behind and was beaten so terribly by Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Whitman has placed the resources of his office at our disposal in the searching out of graft and wrongdoing in our institutions. When he goes to Albany I am sure he will give us his cordial support."

SULZER SAYS HE BEAT GLYNN.

Thinks Progressive Party Now Dead Throughout Nation.

William Sulzer received many congratulatory telegrams from various parts of the State yesterday upon his large vote. After studying the revised figures he said he was sure he received more than 100,000 votes, and that this number would have been doubled if the voters, at the last moment, had not shifted to Whitman, fearing a Glynn victory. It was clearly shown that his vote was responsible for the defeat of both Glynn and Davenport, he said.

"What are you going to do with the American Party?" Mr. Sulzer was asked.

"Well," he replied, "it's quite a youngster now, isn't it? We must think of its education and bringing up. Seriously speaking, however, that matter is still undecided. The American Party will be taken care of, never fear."

The former Governor expressed the opinion that Col. Roosevelt and the Progressives, not only in the State but throughout the nation, had become a dead party and never again would be a serious factor in an election.

$100,000 BET ON ELECTION.

Local Wagers Total Less Than Half the Usual Amount.

Successful bettors on the election were active in the financial district yesterday collecting their money, and the betting commissioners devoted many hours to straightening accounts. It was estimated that about $100,000 changed hands, less than half the amount usually wagered on a Gubernatorial campaign.

Fred Schumm at his Brooklyn cafe distributed about $50,000, most of which represented bets on Whitman at prices which ranged from 7½ to 10 against the winning candidate to 10 to 8 in his favor.

The majority of bets settled involved sums under $1,000, but several large individual wagers were cashed. A prominent railroad official was reported to have made $8,000 on his conviction that Wadsworth would be the next Senator, getting his money down at odds of 1 to 3 a few days before election. Several Buffalo men had combined winnings of $10,000 on Whitman.

The largest loss reported was of $15,000 by a grain exporter.

ARTS AND LETTERS MEETING

Mayor to Make Welcome Address Nov. 19—The Programme.

The sixth annual joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters will be held in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 19 and 20. The first session will open at 10:45 Thursday morning, Nov. 19, and William Dean Howells, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, will preside. After an address of welcome by Mayor Mitchel, M. Brieux, of the Académie Française, will speak on "Le théâtre comme instrument d'amélioration sociale." M. Brieux will also bring formal greetings from the Académie Française to the Academy and the Institute. Brander Matthews will give an address on "What is Pure English," and Robert Herrick will read a paper on "The Quality of Imagination in American Life."

An afternoon session will be devoted to a concert by the New York Symphony Society, which Walter Damrosch will conduct. The compositions will be by members of the institute.

The third session will be held on Friday morning, Nov. 20, and the President of the National Institute will preside. At this meeting an announcement will be made by the Chancellor of the Academy. Brian Hooker will read a poem, and addresses will be made by Arthur Whiting on "The American Composer," Paul Dougherty on "Modern Tendency in Painting," and George W. Cable on "A Novelist's Philosophy." The session will close with the conferring of the gold medal of the Institute for painting.

On the evening of Nov. 18 a reception will be held in honor of M. Brieux and the members of the Academy and Institute by the President of Columbia University and Mrs. Butler at their residence, 60 Morningside Drive. J. Pierpont Morgan has invited the members to visit his library between 3 and 5 o'clock on the following Friday afternoon.

PELL'S NEW PLAN TO SETTLE

Calls for Issue of Two Classes of Notes and Gradual Liquidation.

Morgan J. O'Brien, representing the failed brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., submitted an offer of settlement at a meeting of creditors yesterday before Referee Peter B. Olney which differed somewhat from previous plans. The first provision of the composition plan calls for the organization of a corporation to take over all the Pell assets, figured at about $8,800,963, and to liquidate them gradually. The corporation is to issue two classes of notes to the creditors, the payment of which will meet all claims dollar for dollar.

The first class of notes amounting to $1,100,000 will go to creditors other than Cotton Exchange houses and will liquidate claims in three years. The Cotton Exchange creditors are to receive notes of the second class, for which dates of payment are to be arranged later.

The Pell partners are to obtain from Robert M. Thompson, a special partner with claims aggregating $3,000,000, a waiver of all right to the funds due him if the creditors consent unanimously to the composition plan. Judge O'Brien stated that the proposal would be withdrawn if unanimous consent was not given.

New Jewish Paper Out Today.

The Day, a new national Jewish daily newspaper, edited by Herman Bernstein, will appear today. It was announced yesterday that it would be independent of any party, but would seek to "encourage American Jewish forces." The first number will contain letters of congratulation from Secretary Josephus Daniels, Secretary W. G. McAdoo, and Jacob H. Schiff.

FOUR STATES GO DRY OUT OF SIX VOTING

Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona Decide to Close Their Saloons.

OHIO IS DECIDEDLY WET

California Also Rejects Prohibition—Wets Will Control Delaware Legislature.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Four of the six states that voted Tuesday on prohibition, according to latest returns tonight, decided to forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages in future, and two voted to retain saloons.

Ohio and California kept their saloons, while Washington, Colorado, Oregon, and Arizona closed theirs.

Ohio retained saloons by a good majority, and adopted a home rule amendment that was recognised as a saloon measure.

Missouri defeated the county unit system of local option, which precluded the rural vote on saloons in option elections.

National headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago today received returns from the election. News that was declared to be encouraging came from all the States concerned.

OREGON VOTES "DRY."

No Legal Saloons in That State After Jan. 1 Next.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—In twenty-one counties outside of Multnomah, the largest county in the State, Statewide prohibition leads, with incomplete returns, by 4,000. At this rate, Oregon probably will go dry by between 15,000 and 20,000.

Umatilla County appears to be the only spot outside of Multnomah which has voted "wet." Returns from the twenty-one counties, exclusive of Multnomah, show 15,611 for Prohibition, and 11,657 against it. Eastern Oregon was strong for Prohibition rule, Baker voting two to one dry. Oregon will be dry after Jan. 1, 1916.

DELAWARE "WETS" WIN.

Will Control Legislature and Probably Extend Irrigated Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—The next Legislature will contain a majority of "wet" members. Party lines are not drawn. The legislators of Kent and Sussex Counties, both of which are now "dry," will in all probability order a resubmission of the local option question at a special election to be held in those counties next Fall. The Constitution provides that when a majority of the legislators of a "local option district" sign a petition for an election on this issue, it is mandatory on the General Assembly to pass a bill in accordance therewith. Kent and Sussex Counties are local option districts.

The "wet" members will also be able to prevent the "wet" districts of the State—the city of Wilmington and rural New Castle County—from again voting on the question by refusing to sign a petition to this effect. They will order a resubmission in "dry" districts, but not in "wet" sections.

The Republicans will control the House and probably the Senate. One of the State Senators elected in Kent County is Dr. Charles M. Wharton (Democrat) of Dover, a former famous football player and coach of the University of Pennsylvania eleven. He is a "wet" member.

WETS LEAD IN COLORADO.

But Country Vote Expected to Make State Dry.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—Returns from precincts outside of Denver are coming in very slowly, and actual results on the prohibition amendment will not be known before morning. Denver, complete, gives the "wets" 38,424; "drys" 28,575; wet majority 9,849.

Out of a total of 170,000 votes counted, the wets lead by fifty votes.

Wet organizations concede that the Denver majority will be swept away by the country vote, and that they have lost the State by a small margin. A. J. Pinch, Chairman of the Anti-Saloon League, refuses to modify his claim of last night that Colorado has gone dry by 20,000 and perhaps a larger majority.

WASHINGTON STATE DRY?

Prohibition Has Decided Lead, but Wets Say to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 4.—Out of 2,503 in the State 1,026 precincts give for Prohibition 76,961, against 76,605.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 4.—Out of 2,503 precincts in the State 1,068 give for prohibition 85,741 against 83,218. The State is apparently in the "dry" column.

Incomplete returns indicate that Pierce County (Tacoma) is wet by nearly 3,000, and King County (Seattle) by 10,000 to 12,000. Several small counties are wet by small margins. These wet majorities may overcome the dry vote of Spokane and other counties.

Marks Plans a Model Free Market.

Plans to make the Williamsburg Bridge Market a model of its kind will soon be put into effect, according to Borough President Marks, who went over the matter yesterday with Superintendent of Markets Sidney Goodacre. Sanitary floors, stands, and proper drainage as well as electric lights will be placed in the market. The unused school building which now obstructs light will be auctioned off today.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach on Sunday at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "What Can We Do For Palestine?"

The Stage Society will hold an exhibition at 217 Fifth Avenue on Monday, Nov. 9, for the War Fund of the Committee of Mercy.

Bernard Irwin, 8 years old, of 101 West 104th Street, was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital with a sprained ankle yesterday after he had been run over by an automobile driven by Richard Michael of 660 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The backfire of an automobile caused a fire which did $1,000 damage to a garage on the site of the old Astor House, Broadway and Vesey Street, where the Cranford Company is excavating for the Broadway subway.

Referee Edward Kaufman reported to the Supreme Court yesterday that the liabilities of The Success Magazine Company were $440,283 and the assets $4,954.

Harold Osgood Binney, who has been frequently arrested for speeding, was released yesterday on a suspended sentence, on the plea of his wife, after trial before Magistrate Appleton on a charge of disorderly conduct.

A mass meeting of negroes will be held tonight at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church to indorse the criticisms of the Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, on the treatment of negroes in this country.

Stonewall O'Brien, a wealthy builder of 162 Hewes Street, Williamsburg, was taken to Williamsburg Hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries sustained yesterday when he was struck at Lee Avenue and Taylor Street, Brooklyn, by a street car.

Returning from a fishing trip, William Willicot, 66 years old, of 1,363 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, fell into a boat as he was stepping ashore, near Camarie, and fractured his skull. He died soon afterward.

SOCIALIST'S VICTORY SETS A CITY RECORD

Meyer London Is First of Party to be Sent to Congress by New York.

DEFEATS H. M. GOLDFOGLE

Candidacy of Counsel to Cloakmakers in Union Strike Was Not Taken Seriously.

The Twelfth Congress District, on the east side, made local political history Tuesday, when for the first time in New York City a Socialist, Meyer London, was elected to Congress, defeating Henry M. Goldfogle, the Democratic and Independence League candidate. Congressman Goldfogle had been returned to Washington year after year by Tammany voters, and the election of a Socialist in his place turned that part of the east side upside down. London's plurality was placed at 924. The vote stood: Goldfogle, 4,944; Borowsky, Republican, 1,133; London, 5,868.

Meyer London is well known throughout the east side and in Socialist circles. He was counsel for the Cloakmakers' Union at the time of their strike and was practically the leader of the 50,000 workers. He is a member of the Industrial Commission of the Men's Clothing Industry. In 1912 London came within 1,000 votes of defeating Goldfogle for Congress, and his friends then said he would win the next time.

So little attention was given to him on Tuesday night that in tabulating the returns his name was overlooked and Goldfogle's plurality over Borowsky, the Republican candidate, was thought sufficient to elect him. When it became known that London actually had beaten Goldfogle the Socialists turned loose and gave him a big reception.

Mr. London is 42 years old. He was born in Russia and came to this country when 16 years old. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1898, and has practiced his profession ever since. He has represented a large number of labor unions.

Discussing what he expected to do in Washington, Mr. London said last night:

"It appears that I will be in Congress in a small minority, and under the circumstances it will be impossible for me to enact any of my propositions into law. I will consider it my duty, however, to call the attention of Congress to the study of social problems and labor legislation. I believe that the American people have not yet realized the importance of social legislation. The very expression 'social conscience' seems to be a newly coined phrase in the English language. I expect to be a sort of teacher of a new philosophy of life.

"When I was a candidate, among the pledges I made to the people of the east side was to come periodically to my district and give a report of my work and the work of Congress. A great many citizens are ignorant of what goes on in the National Legislature and telling the people about it will arouse interest in the work and result in a study of the proceedings."

Morris Hillquit, one of the Socialist leaders in the city, expressed delight at Mr. London's election.

"I do not think any single issue was responsible for it," he said. "The Socialist sentiment is growing stronger each year, and this year a more intelligent mode of voting and a more honest count were assured by the introduction of the new ballot. I believe Mr. London was elected two years ago, but under the old method it was impossible to get an honest count.

"I think the election of Mr. London will mark the entry of the Socialist Party into the field that has been hitherto held by the Democrats and Republicans. We are a real political factor now. Mr. London's victory will encourage thousands of Socialist votes next time."

SOCIALIST WINS IN ELIZABETH.

Harry Kopp Again to Serve in the City Council.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party elected Harry Kopp to the City Council from the Third Ward by a majority of 23. He had served a term as City Councilman, but suffered an overwhelming defeat last Fall when he sought re-election.

Opposition to Kopp in the Third Ward was based on his contesting the rights of a sewing machine company to municipal concessions. Kopp was an employe of the company, but lost his position shortly after his defeat last Fall. The Third Ward is the home of many of his former fellow-employes.

The Socialists nominated Kopp for Congress a month ago, but he declined the nomination to battle again for Council honors. Kopp is elected for two years. The indorsement of the Board of Works measure yesterday by the voters of Elizabeth means that the new City Council in 1916 will consist of six Republicans, five Democrats, and one Socialist.

WHERE THE SOCIALISTS WON.

Leader Recounts Their Successes at Tuesday's Elections.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—"The Socialist Party is well satisfied with the general result in yesterday's election," said Walter Laufersieck, Executive Secretary and active head of the National Socialist Party, here today.

"Besides the election of Meyer London to Congress from the Twelfth New York District, which is most gratifying, we have done well elsewhere. My advices are that James Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party, has been re-elected to the Legislature; at Elizabeth, N. J., Barry Kopp has been elected to the City Council and another Socialist lost by a small margin; at Haledon, N. J., Mayor William Bruecknmann has been re-elected, and the Socialists elected one Councilman and four Marshals. In Illinois we re-elected two members of the Legislature."

Speaking of the falling off in the Progressive vote, Mr. Laufersieck said: "There now is no place for honest Progressives to go but to the Socialist Party."

WOMAN SOCIALIST BEATEN.

Mrs. Wright Enjoyed Experience of the Campaign.

Although an examination of the election returns yesterday showed that a man was again to represent the district in the House of Representatives, Mrs. Annie Wright, the only woman who ever ran for Congress in Brooklyn, was greatly pleased when she learned of the vote she had received in the Ninth District.

Mrs. Wright, who lives at 122 Cleveland Street, East New York, was the candidate of the Socialist Party. Although she could not vote herself, it was evident from the figures that the Socialists gave her enthusiastic support.

At the Socialist county headquarters last evening it was said Mrs. Wright had polled about 2,200 votes. This beat the Socialist vote of two years ago in the district when a man was the party's candidate for Congress. His vote was 2,027. Mrs. Wright was active in the campaign, and made many speeches. She said that while she had no hope of election, she enjoyed the experience.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP JERSEY

Get Both Branches of Legislature and Gain Six Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Republican Party swept back into power in New Jersey yesterday, electing eight of the State's twelve Congressmen, wresting control of both Houses of the Legislature from the Democrats, and winning in most of the county and municipal contests. The Democratic representation in the House was cut from ten to four. In the Legislature, the Republicans will control the Senate with a majority of one, and the Assembly will stand thirty-eight Republicans and twenty-two Democrats.

Last year the Democrats had one to the good in the Senate and thirty-seven Assemblymen to Twenty-three Republicans, with a Democratic majority on joint ballot of fifteen. This Winter there will be a Republican majority of seventeen on joint ballot.

Gov. Fielder issued a formal statement to-day in which he said he was both surprised and disappointed at the result. He attributed the defeat to too much talk of business depression and the fact that so many workingmen are idle, Democratic State Chairman Grosscup would not discuss the election pending an analysis of the returns, but said he was very much surprised. Republican State Chairman Newton A. K. Bugbee left the city for a vacation trip as soon as the result was definitely known.

The successful Democratic candidates for Congress were: Thomas J. Scully, Third District; Archibald C. Hart, Sixth; John J. Eagan, Eleventh, and James A. Hamill, Twelfth. The winning Republicans were: William J. Browning, First District; Isaac Bacharach, Second; E. C. Hutchinson, Fourth; John H. Capstick, Fifth; Dow H. Drukker, Seventh; Edward W. Gray, Eighth; R. Wayne Parker, Ninth, and Frederick R. Lehlbach, Tenth.

Republicans elected eleven Sheriffs and the Democrats six.

Republicans and Democrats each elected two Surrogates.

Union County adopted civil service rule for its employes.

Bridgeton, county seat of Cumberland County, voted "dry" for another three years.

Perth Amboy decided in favor of a municipal lighting plant.

ESSEX COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

Newark's Mayor Defeated in a General Landslide.

An avalanche of votes swept the Republican Party into power in Newark and Essex County on Tuesday. In Newark the Republican-Progressive-Fusion candidate, Thomas L. Raymond, defeated Nugent's Democratic machine candidate, Mayor Jacob Haussling, for re-election by a plurality of 1,824. Mayor Haussling is serving his fourth term.

The Republicans elected Arthur R. Denman and William Tries, Jr., to the Board of Works. In the county they elected Ralph Schmidt Sheriff; Frederick Stickel, Jr., Surrogate; Lewis G. Bowden, Supervisor, and three candidates to the Board of Freeholders—Amos W. Harrison, August L. Lacombe, and Richard F. Mattis, besides electing Austin Colgate State Senator, and the Assembly delegation.

Better Fire and Police Pay.

The long fight of the firemen and policemen of Bayonne for an increase of pay was won on Tuesday, when the proposal for higher pay was indorsed by the voters.

GREAT STOCK YARDS AT CHICAGO CLOSED

Widespread Cattle Disease Causes Unprecedented Measures to be Taken.

THIS STATE QUARANTINED

Government Calls It the Worst Outbreak of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The stock yards will be closed on Friday morning. This was the decision reached tonight by officers of the State Live Stock Commission, representatives of the packers and of the Live Stock Exchange.

The yards will be opened up again ten days later, it is expected, and at that time all the pens and chutes will have been sterilised, and there will be no further danger of the foot and mouth disease.

The yards, which do a business amounting to more than $1,200,000 a day, have never before been closed.

Tonight's action followed the ultimatum of Dr. R. A. Ramsey of the Bureau of Agriculture, issued earlier in the evening, declaring that if the yards were not closed voluntarily, the United States Government would forbid the shipment of cattle into the State, and prevent the shipping of cattle to any other State. Three cows were killed today. They were part of a herd of 600 which was found diseased. These 600 will be lined up tomorrow, appraised and shot. Two herds of the dairy show blue-blooded animals will meet a like fate.

The food supply of the entire continent is in danger, Dr. Ramsey said. The foot and mouth disease, which originated in the stock yards of Chicago, spread throughout seven States in five days and is now running toward the ranges of the West where millions of cattle are grazing. Once there, he declares, it will be impossible to stamp it out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In an effort to stop the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle the Government today put the States of New York and Maryland under quarantine. No cattle may be shipped out of either of these States while the quarantine is in force.

The outbreak of the disease, the Department of Agriculture says, is the worst ever known in the United States. An emergency appropriation by Congress may be required to finance the campaign to suppress it. Department officials said tonight it would be a week before they could tell to what extent the food supply would be affected, but every possible effort would be made to remove handicaps upon the movement of livestock. The quarantine does not prevent the shipment of stock from unaffected districts to slaughter houses within the quarantined area, and there is no embargo against the shipments of dressed meat.

A Department of Agriculture statement issued today said:

The list of States now quarantined by Federal authorities includes New York, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. In addition to these, restrictions have been placed upon interstate shipments from Ohio, although no cases have as yet been found in that State. There is reason to fear, however, that infected stock may have been sent into Ohio. If this is found not to have been the case the embargo will be lifted.

This outbreak, which is the first in the United States since 1908, is regarded as the most serious of any that the United States has yet experienced. Not only has it already spread over an extensive area, but its virulence seems to be above the average. Vigorous measures will be necessary to stamp it out.

The cost of suppressing the last outbreak in 1908 was estimated at $299,112. In addition the loss to dairy and stock raisers was heavy.

Interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, and swine are absolutely prohibited from the States now quarantined. Stock cannot even be sent from one infected State into another. The Federal authorities are at present engaged in endeavoring to ascertain the exact area over which the infection has spread, and as soon as this is known, it will, it is hoped, be possible to lift the quarantine from sections now included in it.

The discovery of 600 infected cattle in the Chicago stock yards was regarded as the most serious development in the situation. Some of the disastrous effects of the outbreak there, it is believed, have been avoided by the embargo imposed last Saturday against the shipment of cattle from the Chicago yards to other States. Of somewhat less importance was the report that eleven cattle in the National Dairy Show in Chicago had been infected.

The outbreak in New York State occurred among a half dozen herds in the Buffalo stock yards. The disease was brought there, it is believed, by a shipment of nine carloads of cattle from Niles, Mich., the place of origin of the present epidemic, so far as known. One herd was found infected at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

In Maryland the diseased cattle were discovered at Hagerstown. Inspectors of the department traced the cattle from Chicago. Some diseased cattle in the same shipment were left at Greencastle, Penn., where another affected area exists.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—A quarantine on cattle, as a result of reports of the existence of foot and mouth disease, was declared in Seneca and Erie Counties today by Commissioner Huson of the State Department of Agriculture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Importations of cattle, sheep or swine into Indiana from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were forbidden by a proclamation issued by Gov. Ralston today. As a matter of precaution, it was explained, a quarantine similar to the one in force in the Chicago stock yards, was placed on the Indianapolis stock yards today. No cases of the foot and mouth disease have been discovered in the local yards.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 4.—No quotations were announced in the live stock market here today, because of quarantine regulations due to the foot and mouth disease. Great excitement prevailed in the cattle market, prices changing as much as 75 cents a hundred within an hour.

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A recent census found two hundred and fifty thousand people in Chicago, over one hundred thousand in St. Louis, and hundreds of thousands in other cities who either already own land in the country or are planning and saving to get back to the land. It is the call of the times.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MOBS TO DISPERSE

Proclamation Says Troops Are Sent to Arkansas to Enforce Federal Laws.

WARNS PEACEFUL CITIZENS

Declares Troops Will Act with Forbearance and Moderation, but Cannot Discriminate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Major N. F. McClure, commanding the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry now on its way from Chicago to Fort Smith, Ark., to keep order in the Hartford Valley strike zone, will soon after his arrival issue a proclamation by the President reciting the purpose in placing troops there.

The proclamation differs from that issued by the President for the Colorado strike. In that case the troops were called into service at the request of the Governor of the State to preserve order. In the Arkansas case the troops are to be used solely to carry out the mandates of the United States Court. The text of the proclamation, signed by President Wilson, is:

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstruction, combinations, and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the State of Arkansas, and especially within the Western Federal District and in the neighborhood of the towns of Hartford, Midland, and Fort Smith, in said district;

And, whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property in the charge of the courts of the United States, the President deems it necessary to employ a part of the military forces of the United States, in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all persons who may be or come within the State, district, or towns, aforesaid, against doing, countenancing, encouraging, or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons in any manner connected therewith to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the sixth day of November instant.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy property in the custody of the courts of the United States or under its direction cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such combinations and assemblages of persons will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of their duty in the premises; but all citizens must realize that, if they mingle with or become a part of such riotous assemblages, there will be no opportunity for discrimination in the methods employed in dealing with such assemblages.

The only safe course, therefore, for those not intentionally participating in such unlawful procedure is to abide at their homes, or at least, not to go or remain in the neighborhood of such riotous assemblages.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of November in the year of Our Lord 1914, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President, Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The four troops of the Fifth United States Cavalry ordered to the Arkansas coal fields to preserve order left here this afternoon

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 4.—Conditions were quiet today in the Hartford Valley coal mining regions, where the inhabitants are awaiting the arrival of the Federal troops, sent to carry out the Federal Court's orders in administering the receivership of the Sloche-Denman Coal Company.

Maj. N. F. McClure, in advance of his troops, reached Fort Smith this afternoon. He will decide tomorrow whether to hold the soldiers in Fort Smith or send them at once into camp in the Prairie Creek neighborhood.

"I am unable to say in advance whether martial law will be declared at once," said Major McClure. "It will depend largely on conditions. The soldiers are due here tomorrow night."

The Federal Grand Jury summoned to investigate conditions in the mining region was impaneled today and adjourned until Friday. J. V. Bouriand, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, and his assistants have been relieved of duties in connection with the investigation. R. B. Hull, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and Billups Harris, special agent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, will be in charge of the Grand Jury work. Mr. Hull and Mr. Harris have been in the district several weeks gathering evidence.

GUNDA A MOVIE STAR.

Rogue Elephant Lives Up to His Record at Bronx Zoo Rehearsal.

Gunda has posed for the movies and will be the star performer in Curator Ditmars's series of animal films. The rehearsing of Gunda was a strenuous matter, and the camera man expressed a preference for work on the firing line in Europe. The majestic Gunda is the largest elephant in captivity. Moreover, he is a bad elephant, has made murderous attacks upon his keepers and shattered his great tusks until mere stumps are left. Dr. Hornaday told Curator Ditmars to do the best he could and wished him luck.

Owing to Gunda's erratic disposition he has occupied an inside stall for some days. He was "rehearsed" by being fed various dainties, when Keeper Thuman attached a leg chain to a long cable that ran across the outside yard. Thuman was gored by Gunda a year ago and retired to the hospital for four months. Gunda entered the yard with wicked eyes roving recklessly. He swung his trunk at one of the attendants, who cast aside all dignity and rolled under the fence. Then Gunda consented to have his picture taken.

The Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Park asserts that if Gunda will behave reasonably he will have all possible liberty within the massive steel walls of his yard soon. The first exhibition of this picture will be made at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Nov. 5, 6, and 7, in connection with Dr. Ditmars's lectures and exhibition of motion pictures, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

WANTS CAT SKINS FOR WAR.

Benevolent Sheriff Wishes to Guard Troops from Rheumatism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the Sheriff of Brassberg, in East Prussia, has appealed for catskins to be sent to him. He promises to be responsible for their caring, and will make them into Bodybelts and mittens for the troops. Catskins, he adds, are a well-known safeguard against rheumatism.

SAW MONEY IN THE AIR.

Youth, Angry with Mother, Threw $450 from Window in Plaza Hotel.

In the lobby of the Plaza Hotel in Fifty-eighth Street, on the roofs of adjacent houses, and in its influence extending nobody knows exactly how far, occurred early yesterday morning what might be described as a money panic. Those persons who chanced to be in Fifty-eighth Street at 7:30 o'clock actually saw a lot of money flying in the air, and everybody who saw it started on a wild prospecting tour for it.

There was exactly $450 in the lot that Zeppelined out of a window on the fourteenth floor of the Plaza Hotel, and which made the crowd below almost as frantic as if bombs were dropping. If anybody should find any of it—and up to this hour not a soul has made such a report at the Plaza—the money is the property of an Australian woman who, accompanied by her son, is a passenger on the Lusitania, which left here yesterday for Liverpool, and how it came to be in the air and not on the water was the result of an exhibition of temper on the part of a very young man, the woman's son.

On Monday the woman drew $500 from the bank on her letter of credit, and had spent $50 of it by yesterday morning. The remainder, in ten and twenty dollar bills, lay on the table in her sitting room. The son was in a bad humor and he suddenly caught up the stack of bills and threw them out of the open window.

The bills had got a good start before anybody else got a look at them. Immediately the woman telephoned the office, and everybody on the ground floor became very busy at once, but it so happened that none of the few persons who were passing along Fifty-eighth Street at that hour of the morning happened to be gazing skyward. But a guest who was shaving in a room on an upper floor with the mirror against the window, saw the bills flying above, and he cut his chin in his hurry to get the window open and see where they were going.

The street below awakened into life when out of the revolving door of the hotel shot a uniformed bellboy, who looked up and yelled. Behind him poured a stream of other bellboys, clerks, porters, waiters, and even maids, and a strong reinforcement came from around the corner of the hotel.

Some of the bills could be seen above the roofs of houses on the south side of the street; others were flirting with the northwest. People who were coming up or going down Sixth Avenue to early jobs, and people standing waiting for the cars at the crossing—all awakened into action. When the news spread, servants and others ascended to the roofs of houses in the neighborhood, and searched among chimneys for bills that might have become lodged there.

It was reported later in the day at the hotel that a man had found a $10 and a $20 bill as far over as Seventh Avenue, but if he did he failed to confirm the report in person. The woman and her son remained in the hotel for two hours after their money had gone in the hope that some might be brought back. As yet nobody of all who searched for the tens and twenties had reported that he found any of them.

PREJUDICED MRS. HUBER.

Grandchildren, in Will Contest, Accuse Max and Joseph Huber.

That the surviving children of Mrs. Emilie Huber, late widow of Otto Huber, the wealthy brewer, conspired to prejudice their mother against William D. D'Esterre, Jr., and his brother, Louis, was the charge made by James W. Osborne, counsel for the D'Esterre brothers, yesterday, before Surrogate Ketcham and a jury in Brooklyn, at the second day's hearing of the contest to break Mrs. Huber's will, disposing of an estate valued at $6,000,000. She cut off her two grandsons, the D'Esterre brothers. Max and Joseph Huber, the defendants, claim that Mrs. Huber disinherited the grandsons because she learned that they had raised money by mortgaging their prospective legacies, and they had practically gambled on her life.

Mr. Osborne cited an instance when the D'Esterre brothers once visited the brewery, and were ordered out of the place by Max Huber, who is alleged to have shouted to them:

"I'll see to it that you never get a cent of my mother's estate."

Mr. Osborne declared that the defendants and other children of Mrs. Huber had misrepresented to her the financial transactions of the plaintiffs so that she would become prejudiced against them.

SKIPPER'S WAR NEWS LATE.

Didn't Know of European Conflict Until a Cruiser Stopped Him.

Capt. Jacobsen of the Norwegian bark Silas, which arrived yesterday from Java with a cargo of coffee worth $250,000, said he received the first news of the war on Sept. 1, when in latitude 27 south and longitude 5 east, from the commander of a British cruiser, which stopped him to know the vessel's nationality, cargo, and destination. The Silas sailed from Batavia on July 4.

"When the officer on the bridge told me about the war, as the cruiser came alongside," said Capt. Jacobsen, "I asked him who was fighting, and he replied, 'Everybody.'"

JOINS HUSBAND IN WAR.

Mrs. Breese Sails to be Near Foreign Legion in France.

Mrs. W. L. Breese, daughter of Hamilton Fish, sailed yesterday on the Lusitania to be near her husband, who has joined the Foreign Legion in France. She was accompanied by her sons, W. L. Breese, Jr., and Hamilton Fish Breese. Mr. Fish went to the Cunard pier to see his daughter depart.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the late United States Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed on the Lusitania to visit her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. John Ward, whose husband has charge of the English Belgian Relief Fund.

The Lusitania carried 230 first, 136 second, and 240 third class passengers for Liverpool, and nearly 5,000 sacks of mail.

BRYN MAWR GIRLS REBEL AT 'CUT' RULE

Plead for Support of New York Alumnae Against President M. Carey Thomas.

STORMY SESSIONS HELD

Students Say Penalties Are More Drastic Than Those of Any Other College.

The 500 students of Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Penn., who since the opening of school last month have been in revolt against a new "no cut" rule designed to prevent absence from lectures, carried their grievances to the graduates of this city yesterday when the New York Alumnae of Bryn Mawr gathered for their annual meeting at the Bryn Mawr Club, 137 East Fortieth Street.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Learned Hand, wife of Federal Judge Hand, and only a few of the fifty women present had had an inkling of troubles—the first of the kind in Bryn Mawr's history.

When the meeting was over Mrs. Hand and other officers of the organization refused to discuss what had been said, but it was learned that the students' side of the controversy was forcefully presented by some of their champions. On the other hand, several women spoke with warmth in defense of President M. Carey Thomas, who is sponsor for the new rule, and if the students were counting upon the solid backing of the alumnae they will be disappointed.

No formal action was taken, but it was decided that the situation had reached a serious stage and that the grievance of the students should be looked into by a committee of graduates known as the Academic Committee, composed of representatives of the alumnae throughout the country. The Academic Committee meets regularly with the Faculty at the college to discuss student affairs and it is expected to go throughly into the controversy.

On behalf of President Thomas, the chief target of the students' attack, it was said that recent years had seen a large increase of absenteeism and that it had become necessary to take radical steps. Under the old system, which put each student on her honor and allowed her to cut lectures as she pleased, the privilege had been greatly abused, according to President Thomas's friends. Statistics were cited to show that last year five girls cut sixty lectures and one girl was absent 120 times. It was also pointed out that the new rule was devised by the entire Faculty.

The students say the new rule is the most rigid ever enforced in any college. It imposes a penalty for every cut, arranged on a grand scale of "points" deducted from the student's standing. The penalties, according to the students, also work a hardship upon girls working for scholarships inasmuch as no excuse is now accepted except illness.

The college had hardly opened before murmurs were heard, and the students have already had several stormy sessions with the Faculty. At one of these it is reported that Miss Thomas administered a snub to Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the ex-President, who has taken an active part in the students' cause. This story was also denied, and the denial was repeated yesterday by Miss Thomas's friends here. The students say they were ready to accept a "cut" rule similar to those in vogue at Harvard, Princeton and Yale, but President Thomas would not consider the proposal, saying that Bryn Mawr was on a higher plane than the men's universities.

Almost at the moment the alumnae here were considering the students' case yesterday the Faculty at Bryn Mawr gave its ultimatum to the undergraduates in a reply to the request for a repeal of the new rule and a year of probation. The Faculty reply read:

To the Undergraduate Association of Bryn Mawr College:

The Faculty after carefully considering the petition of the Undergraduate Association continues of the opinion that it is inexpedient to leave the regulation of attendance at classes to the student body. The Faculty, however, for the year 1914-1915 modifies its rules to read as below, but in the hope that no large percentage of the undergraduate body will avail itself of the number of cuts mentioned:

"The following rule relating to attendance shall be in operation during the year 1914-1915, and shall apply to the class work of all undergraduates. There will be no stated penalty for the first eight unexcused cuts in a semester, provided not more than one is taken in each one-hour course, two in each two-hour course or three-hour course, and three in each five-hour course.

"Cuts which exceed these limits, either in number or distribution, shall reduce the grade for the course in which they are taken by two points for each such cut, with the proviso that when in any course the unexcused cuts exceed 20 per cent. of the semester's scheduled lectures of that course, the penalty shall be four points for each additional cut. In computing the percentages of cuts, the fraction one-half or over shall be counted as one. The computation of the penalties to be inflicted under this rule, and the consequent reduction of grades, shall be made by the college office."

The undergraduates say the ultimatum will never be accepted and that the student body, with the hoped-for support of the alumnae, will stand for a return to the old self-government idea.

The students will meet at the college next Monday to frame their reply to the Faculty.

New Foreman of a Sheriff's Jury.

Charles J. Warner was yesterday elected foreman of the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury in place of William E. Burke, who resigned to be Postmaster of the Senate at Washington. Mr. Warner has been Secretary of the Third Panel Jury for ten years. He lives at 26 West Eighty-second Street.

DENIES FAVORING SULLIVAN.

Ex-Warden Clancy Says He Didn't Allow Banker to Quit Prison.

When he testified yesterday in the Kings County Grand Jury's investigation of the doings of David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, since he was sentenced to Sing Sing, ex-Warden James M. Clancy, said he was positive that the convicted banker had never visited Brooklyn while he was in charge of the prison. On Monday Henry Meyersohn of 135 Ocean Parkway, who was formerly cashier of a branch of the Sullivan bank, testified to having seen a man in Flatbush in July, 1913, whom he recognized as Sullivan.

Mr. Clancy said yesterday that because of the guard system he maintained, it would have been impossible for Sullivan to have been outside the prison for more than three hours at any time, without the Warden's knowledge. Sullivan worked in the prison office, but enjoyed no unusual privileges under Clancy. He slept in the hospital instead of in a cell frequently because of poor health.

It was said yesterday that William J. Cummings, the banker, who was convicted in connection with the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company, had a bed in the hospital also and seldom, if ever, slept in a cell.

It has been testified that just before Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein made his first visit of investigation to Sing Sing, on Oct. 24, Sullivan held a conference with certain of the prison officials, who had learned of Goldstein's coming. Sullivan, who was a lawyer as well as a banker, is said to have advised the others to refuse to answer questions on the ground that the Kings County Grand Jury was without jurisdiction in the matter.

Assemblyman McCue Fined $3.

Assemblyman Martin McCue was fined $3 by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon for using abusive language to Policeman John J. Duffy of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Duffy testified that McCue abused him as he was leaving the Men's Night Court Monday evening with his son, who had been arrested for building a bonfire in the street and had been discharged.

WRIGHT PATENTS WIN IN ENGLAND

Government Finally Settles All Claims of British Company by Payment of $75,000.

AGREEMENT FAR REACHING

Absolves from Suits Concerns Which Have Manufactured Aeroplanes to Order for the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.—The Morning Post's aeronautical correspondent writes:

"Until the matter of a month or two ago it was still the fashion in this country for aeroplane designers, manufacturers, and others boldly to assert that there was nothing in the Wright patents. No publicity was given to the fact that the time had now arrived when the Wright interests intended to settle the business of their claims here even as they had done in America.

"One of the largest manufacturers and employers of the Wright organization went to the fountain head by serving a writ on the Government by way of the Royal Aircraft factory at Mervin. O'Gorman, its civilian Superintendent, was the nominee of the War Office in the proceedings that had been going on quietly for more than a year past for a claim of £25,000. It is satisfactory to know that the Government has now settled terms with the British Wright Company by paying a lump sum of £15,000 for the past, present, and future use of the Wright patents, taken out by Wilbur and Orville Wright, the offer of this amount being accepted by the British Wright Company in order to relieve the Government from any unnecessary embarrassment during the stress of war.

"This is a matter for congratulation to both sides. Henceforth there will never be any argument on the part of constructors in this country who embody any Wright features in their aeroplanes. Instead they will do the customary thing in either paying a royalty or in offering given parts from the British Wright Company. The happy solution further means that such firms as have manufactured machines to order for the Royal Flying Corps are also absolved from proceedings by the British Wright Company.

"Those who knew the surviving brother, Orville Wright, however, will be well aware that the decision means more than all this to him. He places beyond price the recognition of this indisputable and permanent kind of creative and pioneer work thus done by himself and his late brother, whereby they were the first men in the world to accomplish a flight by power-driven aeroplanes.

"It is to be hoped that those who formerly have been so told in assertive come forward and publish abroad with equal prominence the fact that the British Government has shown its opinion of the validity of those claims by paying £15,000 in cash to the British Wright Company."

Swagger Balmacaans, Overcoats and Suits

"At The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

¶Superbly made, brilliantly modeled and exquisitely finished, they rise so far above the average that it is no exaggeration to say they occupy a place of merit among the world's best style offerings in Clothes for Men and Young Men.

¶So that from a standpoint of actual clothes value and desirability, price and quality considered, Brill Clothes are the very best "buy" in the world for the dignified man of affairs or the debonair youth of twenty-two.

Balmacaans	$15 to $35
Knitted Coats	$20 to $25
Overcoats	$15 to $60
Suits	$15 to $40

Carr Melton Overcoats $30.00
Imported English Overcoats $25.00 to $55.00
Full Dress Coats $20 to $45 Dinner Jackets $18 to $42
Cutaway Coats and Vests $35 to $50 Trousers $5 to $15

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BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

World's Greatest War In Actual Photographs

No wash drawings or fancy sketches, recently characterized by The London Daily Telegraph as having no relation to accuracy, but actual photographs, taken in the field by experienced and reliable men, often at great personal risk—these appear in every issue of the Picture Section of The Sunday Times. They speak for themselves.

You can find such pictures in no other newspaper, reproduced by the beautiful rotogravure and half-tone processes on calendered paper of excellent quality.

If you are not a regular reader of The Sunday Times you are missing in these pictures one of the most vivid and attractive sources of information on the war.

"Times Pictorial Section Supreme In Pictures"

Order next Sunday's Times today.

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Women's Silk Afternoon and Evening Dresses

in cleverly made, youthful models, choice materials and the newest colors, will be offered at a special sale

Commencing this day (Thursday)

at the extraordinarily low price of

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Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

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RELIABLE DRUG STORE SERVICE

You Can Retain A Good Complexion Through the Spring, Autumn and Winter of Life

by daily massaging with a good cream. You owe it to yourself to devote a part of every day to the care of your complexion and preservation of your beauty and charms.

To Keep Your Skin Clean, Clear and Beautiful, Use

Riker's Violet Cerate

A pure greaseless massage cream that thoroughly removes all dust and dirt and leaves the pores clean and clear for the natural action of the skin. Especially valuable at this time of year to counteract the effect of chill winds and chapping.

FREE Bottle Miniature **Incensia** Extract with every jar Violet Cerate at **50c**

50,000 BOXES CHARMONA FACE POWDER SOLD LAST MONTH

We knew there would be a big demand for a very fine powder at twenty-five cents, but we were astonished the way the orders came in. It now requires three boxmakers to supply the demand, and our laboratory is rushed with orders. Merit is quick to be appreciated, and Charmona is being recognized by American women as an exceptional powder. It is exquisitely soft in texture, very adherent and subtly perfumed with a fascinating odor. Per box..... **25c**

FREE—3 CAKES PALMOLIVE SOAP
Worth 45c, with a 50c jar PALMOLIVE FACE CREAM
Total value 95c, for **39c**

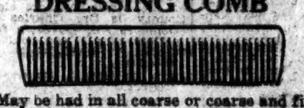
KEEP YOUR BODY WARM

These cold weather garments are now much worn by women, who find them excellent protection from chill winds and sudden changes of temperature.

PAPER VESTS FOR WOMEN; light weight and comfortable..... **45c**

Chamois Vests, all sizes, for women....$2.48
Princess Vests, up from.....$3.97

DRESSING COMB



May be had in all coarse or coarse and fine teeth. Comb of same size and weight in imported ivory would easily retail for twice our price.. **59c**

POWDER PUFF FOR HANDBAG

Dainty white kid case containing imitation ivory reducing mirror and soft lamb's wool powder puff. A handsome American made creation..... **25c**

RIKER'S Violet Excelsis
A Dainty Talcum

of delicate texture and subtly perfumed with the odor of the true outdoor violet. Made from the highest grade talc. Equally popular with men and women. **15c**

RIKER'S CORYLOPSIS

This talc is noted for its exquisite softness, while the Corylopsis odor with which it is perfumed is like a breath of sweetness from the "Flowery Kingdom" itself.

Packed in beautiful Japanese decorated container. **15c**

"Beauty Spots"

A toilet accessory that is very much in fashion at the present time. Box of 100 black beauty spots in a wide variety of shapes, including round, crescent, heart, moon and diamond..... **10c**

JAYNES' QUININE HAIR TONIC

Will keep your scalp clean and free from dandruff. It leaves the hair soft and silky and has a stimulating, tonic effect. You will find it a valuable aid in caring for the hair and scalp. Per bottle..... **50c**

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

has been a standard remedy for coughs and colds for over seventy years. Guaranteed satisfactory. Two sizes..... **25c, 60c**

AUTUMN GIVES NUMBERLESS OPPORTUNITIES

to snap and keep for all time beautiful views. The ever changing skyline and partially denuded trees, majestic in strength and outline, give one unrivalled opportunities to capture on paper the ever changing beauties of nature.

KODAKS up from.....$6.00
BROWNIES up from.....$1.00

FOR THE CARE OF THE HANDS

Riker's Almond Meal is beneficial to the skin..... **25c**

Riker's Glycerine Lotion keeps the hands white and soft; 8-oz. bottle, 40c; 4-oz..... **25c**

Riker's Nail Enamel, cake..... **15c**

Riker's Nail Bleach.....25c
Riker's Rosebud Pomade...20c
Riker's Liquid Nail Enamel..... **25c**
Riker's Nail Powder.....15c

DENTAL PREPARATIONS

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Powder is excellent for cleaning and purifying the mouth and gums and for preserving the teeth. Can **15c**

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Paste, a cleansing antiseptic paste; recommended for its prophylactic properties. Tube..... **15c**

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Wash—Has remarkable cleansing and antiseptic properties..... **25c**

Riker's Dental Cream—A rich, smooth, pleasantly flavored paste. Tube..... **15c**

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PRISONERS, BY RUSE, ELUDE THEIR GUARD

Two Gunmen Boldly Walk Out of Room in Brooklyn Court House.

ONE IS RECAPTURED LATER

Misunderstanding Between Jail and Court Attendants Makes the Escape Easy.

Two gunmen who were among nineteen prisoners taken from the Raymond Street Jail in the prison van to the County Court, Brooklyn, to be arraigned yesterday morning calmly walked out of the Court House to the street, escaping without being detected. Harry Wallon, one of the prisoners, was caught later in the City Hall Park by Policeman Henry Barth of the Beech Street Station. The other, John Gaskins, was still at large last night.

An investigation after the escape showed that there was a misunderstanding between a court attendant and the jail officials as to the numbers of offenders to be arraigned. There were sixteen names on a memorandum prepared by Chief Clerk John T. Rafferty of the County Court and handed to Court Attendant Joseph Jacquillard. Later the District Attorney phoned ordering three more prisoners to be sent over, and their names were not put on the memorandum.

As the prisoners filed out of the prison van Jacquillard counted the number, which tallied with his list. Wallon and Gaskins straggled along after the others. When Court Attendant Jacquillard saw them he remarked in surprise:

"What are you doing here?"

Gaskins was quick to seize the opportunity, and, grabbing hold of the coat sleeve of Wallon, said to the court attendant:

"Oh, I've got him along. I'm going to bring him to the Supreme Court," and both men, instead of following the other prisoners, calmly walked past Jacquillard into the corridor and made their way to the street undetected.

Later Jacquillard talked with the driver of the van, Joseph Kelly. The driver showed his list of prisoners, which recorded nineteen. The three names had been added to this list as well as to the original order sent to the jail by Chief Clerk Rafferty, but for some reason or other the names had not been added to the duplicate in the possession of Court Attendant Jacquillard.

Jacquillard immediately communicated with Chief Clerk Rafferty, and an alarm was sent out to the police in Brooklyn and Manhattan. When Wallon and Gaskins were placed in the prison van they were handcuffed together, but on the way to the Court House Gaskins freed himself. Wallon, unable to do so, kept his handcuffed hand in his pocket. Wallon, still keeping his right hand with the handcuff concealed in his pocket, was observed walking through City Hall Park by Policeman Barth. The policeman caught a glimpse of the manacles and arrested Wallon.

Both Wallon and Gaskins have criminal records. They recently finished a term in Elmira. Gaskins is said to be an expert at slipping out of handcuffs, and the police records show that he escaped from the Tombs Court last July while waiting to be arraigned.

PROTEST FOR VARICK ST.

Descendants of Mayor Oppose a Change in Name.

Descendants of Col. Richard Varick and many old-time New York residents are making a protest against changing the name of Varick Street to Seventh Avenue South as has been recommended by the Board of Estimate. Within the last few months all the old buildings on the east side of that ancient Greenwich Village thoroughfare have been torn down and rapid work has been made in digging the tunnel for the new Seventh Avenue subway.

Varick Street will be connected with Seventh Avenue at Carmine Street, this being the southerly end of the Seventh Avenue extension, which has been cut through several blocks of buildings from Eleventh Street and Greenwich Avenue, the former terminus of Seventh Avenue. In its completed condition the new South Avenue with Varick Street will make a 100-foot thoroughfare direct from Central Park to Franklin Street and West Broadway.

The Board of Estimate thought a single name would be better for this thoroughfare. The objection is based solely upon sentimental and historical grounds. The protest recently sent to the board by sixty collateral descendants of Col. Varick stated that these considerations ought to be strong enough to prevent the name from being erased from the map.

Shortly after the Revolution Col. Varick had a fine country estate of many acres, known as Tusculum, near what is now the upper part of Varick Street. It was this fact, in addition to his long service as Mayor of New York City, that led the city authorities a little more than a century ago to give the thoroughfare its present name.

E. B. AMEND'S WILL FILED.

Widow Left Estate Estimated as High as a Million to Widow.

The will of Edward B. Amend, Supreme Court Justice, who died on Oct. 29, leaving his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Catharine J. Amend, was filed yesterday. The petition recites that the estate exceeds $20,000, but estimates place it as high as $1,000,000.

The estate was to be distributed among relatives in the event of Mrs. Amend's dying before her husband. Herman Ridder, owner of the Staats-Zeitung and brother-in-law of the Justice, was to get $10,000 and his wife the same sum. Bequests of $7,000 each were for the sister Mary and the brothers Bernard F. and Alfred J. Amend, and $5,000 each for Henry Ridder, brother-in-law, Mary Rattkamp, Emma Ehrenfried, Josephine Naumann, and Louise Ridder, sisters-in-law; while a bequest was for Theresa Hoenninger.

The widow's cousin, Dina Van Horn, was to get $1,500, and Dina Amend, a cousin of the Justice, $1,000. The gifts were not to be a charge on the real estate, but to come from life insurance and the residue was for William J. [illegible], a brother.

SCHINDLER IS ALIVE, BACK WITH HAIR CUT

Schola Cantorum Director Sacrificed Locks When Taken for a Russian Spy.

LONG DETAINED IN BERLIN

Appearance Startled Friends Who Had Read That He Had Been Killed in Battle.

Kurt Schindler, Musical Director of the Schola Cantorum, was reported dead several weeks ago, and flattering obituaries were published in some musical news papers. It was said that he had gone to the front with the German Army, and had died fighting for his Fatherland. Mr. Schindler walked into the St. Regis yesterday at luncht1me, as he used to do every day last Winter and Manager Haan, his brother Joseph, Mr. Bevan, the Assistant Manager and Leo the head waiter could not believe at first that they were not seeing a ghost.

Mr. Schindler's long black locks, which have been a familiar sight in musical assemblies for years, were gone, and it was discovered that he had shorn himself for safety's sake. Though a German, born in Berlin he was taken for a Russian spy in the German capital and had a narrow escape from a mob which pursued him. For eleven weeks he was shut up in Berlin, unable to send word of his affairs here, and unable to get any money.

"I happened to arrive in Berlin the day before war was declared," said Mr. Schindler. "I had spent all of July in London, but previous to that, I had spent May and June traveling about in Russia, and all my luggage was pasted up with the labels of hotels in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and other Russian cities. After reaching Berlin, I could not get a letter away for eleven weeks, and I ought to have been back here to take up my work fully two months ago.

"You see, while I have taken out my first papers for American citizenship, I have not been living over here the ten years necessary to become immune from serving in the Landsturm, in Germany, and as I was in Germany, I could be called upon for serivce.

"In Germany, while the whole country has been, and is united on the justice of Germany's cause, everybody thought our only opponents would be France and Russia, and that the war would not last long. It was my duty to remain in Berlin, but nobody anticipated that the Landsturm, would be called out. It did not seem possible that England would get into the conflict, and I was prepared to remain and await the call which it seemed certain would not come. Then, when England joined the war, I stayed on, still awaiting the call.

"Finally, with not being able to hear from home, and the uncertainty of how long I might have to stay, wore on my health. When it seemed that I might have to wait indefinitely, I was able to show that my professional arrangement over here had been knocked out and that I could not get any money, I got a special permit entitling me to proceed to the United States.

"I had booked passage on a Dutch steamer, but learning that this was dangerous, I left Germany for a Scandinavian country and came out by a Scandinavian steamship. Under the circumstances, I prefer not to tell the name of the vessel.

"How did I lose my hair? Spy fever. In the first days of the war in Berlin, people were very much excited on the subject of spies. On an early day in August I happened to be walking in the Kurfuerstendam, when suddenly I noticed people looking at me curiously. I heard a murmur behind me and turned to find myself followed by a crowd that increased at every step.

"A Russian! they began to shout at me, and other cries that made me very uncomfortable. I quickened my pace and almost ran to my hotel, the crowd following. Inside of half an hour, the long locks that I had come to regard as a necessary part of myself had been cut. At such a time I could not afford to be mistaken for a Russian.

"Soon afterward I happened to meet an old schoolmate, now in the diplomatic service. He did not recognize me at first. In the depth of my gloom I said to him: 'At such a time as this, we musicians are the most unnecessary persons in the world.' He smiled. 'What about us diplomats?' he asked.

"I can assure you that I never was so happy to get back to New York. You don't know what a land of peace looks like unless you have been where there is war. But people who have known my devotion to French and Russian music may wonder if it will continue, now that Germany is at war with France and Russia. So far as the war is concerned, it will make no difference with my music."

HURT BY BURSTING GAS TANK

Crowd Thrown Into a Panic by an Explosion Near Express Office.

The explosion of a tank of compressed oxygen in front of the American Express Company's office at 446 Lafayette Street, at Astor Place, shortly after 6 o'clock last night, injured two employes of the company severely and caused great excitement among the crowds who were passing through the neighborhood on their return from work. The tank, which was of cast iron, cylindrical in shape, and two feet long by six inches thick, was lying on the pavement outside of the building in a pile of other freight when a wagon drew up to receive the outgoing articles.

Workmen were looking at the stack of goods, wondering what to pick up first, when the tank exploded without warning. Nobody was touching it at the time, but great havoc was spread around. Frederick J. Brooks of 1,446 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, an assistant agent, who was standing beside the pile of goods, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and had his right leg badly lacerated. Theodore Dicker of 261 Newark Street, Hoboken, a helper employed on the delivery wagon which was to take up the tank, was badly cut on the legs, and Edmund J. O'Connell, the sidewalk watchman, was for the moment blinded by the shock of the explosion.

The loud report drew a big crowd to the spot, as it was supposed that a bomb had been set off. Among those who were attracted by the noise were Sergeant Jones and Patrolman Sheedy of the Mercer Street Station, who quieted the crowd, cleared the bystanders away from the place, and turned in an ambulance call. Dicker and Brooks were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

It was said in the express company's offices that the tank had been brought in about 6 o'clock for shipment to a Dr. Spein in Philadelphia. The consignor was the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company of 439 Lafayette Street, manufacturers of soda apparatus. On a part of the tank which was picked up after the explosion was found the name of the Lenox Chemical Company of Cleveland, which is owned by the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company. The Lenox Company has an office with the parent firm in its Lafayette Street house, but none of its representatives was in, and employes of the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company said they knew nothing about the tank.

NEW FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Those Who Will Serve During November Term Sworn In.

The Federal Grand Jury to serve in the November term was sworn in yesterday by Judge Foster. It members are:

JOHN T. CAREY, lithographer, 86 Park Place, foreman.
JAMES J. LARKIN, contractor, 240 East 15th St.
A. L. LANGDON, manager, 263 5th Av.
LOUIS F. LARKIN, Assistant Treasurer, 71 Beekman St.
JOSEPH BEANER, bristles, 846 Kelly St.
EDWIN A. RAFTER, 43 East 86th St.
MAX SCHWARTZ, manager, 162 W. 116th St.
ALEXANDER G. VETTER, 530 W. 113th St.
RICHARD L. MORRIS, banker, 30 Pine St.
H. W. KENT, Assistant Secretary, 80 Washington Square East.
ANDREW F. GILSEY, real estate, 36 East 23d St.
JOHN HERTS, broker, 52 Broadway.
JAMES BILL, salesman, 36 Morningside Av.
FRANK W. BAKER, bonds, 101 E. 81st St.
HARRY A. COKELY, real estate, 2 Montgomery Place.
GUSTAVE BEHNING, Secretary, 1,945 Park Av.
REGINALD L. FERNALD, manager, 70 5th Av.
CHARLES R. BOSSE, agent, 60 Wall St.
MOSES S. APPEL, importer, 291 7th Av.
JOSEPH P. BARRETT, Secretary, 2 Rector St.
WALTER T. BAYLIS, real estate, 1,133 Broadway.
DAVID KAUFMAN, lithographer, 314 West 100th St.

Before accepting the grand jurors Assistant United States District Attorneys Roger V. Wood and Robert W. Stephenson put them through an unusually searching examination, laying special stress on their qualification as owners of real or personal property of the value of $250.

NEW HOURS FOR CITY JUDGES

Courts Decide to Sit Longer and Cut Vacations.

At a meeting of the City Court Judges last night it was agreed to open the trial terms of the court hereafter on the second Monday in September instead of on the first Monday in October, to dispense with the monthly vacation of one week which comes under the system of four-week trial terms, and to hold sessions continuously each week of the court year excepting on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

The County Lawyers' Association has approved this extension of the work. The Judges believe that the extended hours will soon result in relieving the congestion of the court calendars.

TWO WOMEN BEATEN IN $7,000 BURGLARY

Aged Mrs. Burns, Restaurant Man's Widow, Attacked in Lenox Avenue Home.

HER JEWELS STRIPPED OFF

Young Companion Goes to Her Aid, but Both Are Knocked Senseless by Robbers.

Mrs. Libby Burns, widow of the restaurateur, who is 73 years old, is under the care of Dr. W. H. Katzenbach and a nurse in her home, 247 Lenox Avenue, with a rib broken on the right side, a cut four and a half inches long in her scalp, and innumerable bruises, the result of an encounter with two burglars last Saturday evening. The elderly woman is in a serious condition, and Miss Butler, a young companion, is suffering from bruises and a scalp wound.

The burglars, who escaped, carried off more than $7,000 worth of jewelry, the gifts of Mr. Burns, which his widow wore. The list included a diamond necklace worth $1,600, a diamond sunburst, $1,400; two ruby rings, $1,000 each; a diamond heart, $800; two diamond earrings, $500 each, and two loops, $1,000. Two diamond side combs worth $1,000 were found afterward in the hall, where Mrs. Burns had struggled with the robbers.

Saturday night was Carnival Night in Harlem and Mrs. Burns allowed the servants to go out. Her brother, Thomas Oliver, was asleep in a room on the top floor. He is practically a cripple from rheumatism. Another brother, George, the remaining member of the household, had gone out to attend the automobile parade.

Mrs. Burns sat alone in the parlor about 11 o'clock, reading. In the rear parlor was Miss Burns. They had entertained earlier in the evening. Mrs. Burns had just extinguished a light in the parlor and was about to join Miss Butler when the door bell rang. As Mrs. Burns opened the door a man rushed in and turned off the hall light, leaving them in darkness. A second man followed, shouting:

"Now we've got you! We've been looking for you for years."

As he spoke he struck Mrs. Burns on the head with a blackjack and she sank senseless to the floor. Miss Butler heard the commotion and stepped to the doorway into the hall.

"Get her! Kill her too!" shouted one of the men, and the other sprang at the young woman, pointing a revolver at her. She stood motionless, too much frightened even to cry out, and the revolver was brought down on her head, stunning her.

When Miss Butler recovered consciousness several moments later she found Mrs. Burns stirring also. The hall was still in darkness, but the front door was closed and there was no trace of the burglars. The women, still dazed, went into the rear parlor, where there was a light, and were sitting there when George Oliver entered a few moments later. He reported the robbery to the West 123d Street Police Station.

Mr. Oliver could give almost no description of the burglars, as, in the darkness, Mrs. Burns had scarcely seen them and Miss Butler recollected little of their appearance. Throughout the commotion Thomas Oliver had slept undisturbed.

KILLED IN RUNAWAY AUTO.

Harry J. Kidd's Electric Got Beyond Control on Orange Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Harry J. Kidd of 26 Prospect Street, East Orange, died in the Orange Memorial Hospital today from a fractured skull sustained last night, when the electric landaulet his wife was driving down the steepest grade from the Orange Mountains got beyond her control, and crashed into a tree along the road.

Mr. Kidd was a member of the firm of Johnson & Murphy, shoe manufacturers of Newark.

EAST SIDE BANKER INDICTED

Grand Jury Reports After Inquiry Into Five Depositories.

The September Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs of five east side banks, reported yesterday to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, and, it was understood, handed up an indictment against one of the bankers. No arrests were made.

It is said that the Grand Jury's investigation is not finished and that four more indictments may be expected.

SEGAN-ISAACS SUIT.

Marconi Stock Sales Again the Subject of Inquiry in Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The action brought in the High Courts against Godfrey Isaacs by Samuel Segan, who, as already cabled, seeks to recover damages for alleged breach of contract connected with the purchase of certain Marconi shares, was again up for hearing today. In his evidence-in-chief, Segar stated that at a dinner in New York with S. F. St. J. Steadman, who was acting for Godfrey Isaacs as solicitor, he was told they were going to give 150,000 shares to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper for services they had rendered, as well as a dinner given to them in New York. THE TIMES was, it was stated to Segan, to have these shares at 11-16. Later when Godfrey Isaacs went on the witness stand this statement was put to him by Sir Edward Carson, and the following passages occurred:

Sir Edward Carson—So far as you are concerned, did you ever know of any offer to THE NEW YORK TIMES of 150,000 shares?

Godfrey Isaacs—No.

Carson—Did they get any shares?

Isaacs—No. Perhaps it would be as well to say that Mr. Ochs, who is either part proprietor or associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES, did subsequently take 20,000 shares. He took them from Messrs. Coombes & Co., bankers.

Carson—Was that over here?

Isaacs—No, in New York; but it had no association whatever with THE NEW YORK TIMES or with any services rendered.

Leslie Scott, K. C., for the plaintiff—THE NEW YORK TIMES gave you a dinner?

Isaacs—THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a dinner to Mr. Marconi on his arrival, not because he was of the Marconi Company, but because he was Mr. Marconi.

Carson—Mr. Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy?

Isaacs—Quite so; it had nothing whatever to do with the company's business. THE NEW YORK TIMES dinner was purely a complimentary banquet.

Under cross-examination by Leslie Scott, Godfrey Isaacs added that he had made arrangements for the placing of 150,000 shares before he left America, but when he returned to England he had 100,000 shares left.

AUCTION FIRST EDITIONS.

Good Prices Obtained for Stickney and Wilson Collections of Books.

Books from the collection formed by the late Albert Stickney of this city and from the library of Mrs. C. Wilson were sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday.

A copy of the first issue of the scarce John Stockdale edition of "The Fables of Aesop," London, 1793, was sold to J. C. McCoy for $48. The original Kamashastra Society's edition of the "Arabian Nights," 1885-88, went to M. M. Breslow for $125. William Benedict paid $305 for a fine copy of the first octavo edition of John J. Audubon's "Bird of America," New York, 1840-44. On the title page of each volume is a red paper seal containing the coat of arms of the Roosevelt family. A copy of the first octavo edition of "The Quadrupeds of North America," by Audubon and John Bachman, New York, 1851-54, went to A. H. Cosden for $56.

A. M. Adams gave $62.50 for a large paper copy of the Dent edition of Balzac's "Comédie Humaine." Thomas E. Moe paid $25 for John Payne's translation of Boccaccio's "Decameron." "My Sketch Book," by George Cruikshank, and his autograph went to Gabriel Weis for $50. James F. Drake gave $76 for George Cruikshank's "Omnibus."

Mr. Weis obtained for $376 a large paper copy of the Riverside Press edition of Charles Dickens's Works and for $50 "The Romances of Dumas," plates on Japan paper. A first edition in parts, original wrappers, of "Martin Chuzzlewit," was bought by C. T. Mathews for $35. H. E. Chapman gave $82.50 for a first edition of Pierce Egan's "Real Life in London."

PHILIPPINE CABINET CLASH.

Gov. Harrison Notified of Trouble Between Riggs and Denison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Nov. 4.—Relations between Clinton L. Riggs, Secretary of Commerce and Police, and Winfred T. Denison, Secretary of the Interior, are strained. Secretary Riggs alleges that Secretary Denison drafted legislation affecting his department without consulting him.

Secretary Denison declares the facts do not justify the charge, but Secretary Riggs left a committee meeting in a huff.

Gov. Harrison has been notified officially of the break.

Mrs. Flower Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Lillian Flower, wife of Dr. Richard C. Flower, pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions to a charge of smuggling morphine into the Tombs for her husband, who was awaiting trial on a grand larceny charge. Mrs. Flower and Thomas McEnery, 73 years old, were caught last week by Tombs keepers with a large amount of cocaine. She will be sentenced on Monday.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT SELLS

Auction of Household Goods Today in Her Garage.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 4.—About everybody in this vicinity who hasn't an imperative engagement elsewhere is planning tonight to attend Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's auction tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock in the garage of Brookholdt, her country place just outside this town.

Few of the prospective visitors want to buy anything, but everybody wants to know why Mrs. Belmont is anxious to dispose of a lot of chairs, tables, dining and bedroom sets, desks, rugs, sewing machines, feather pillows and mattresses. There are even three ice chests included in the sale.

It was explained on behalf of Mrs. Belmont that the stuff was an accumulation of years on which she was tired of paying storage. Most of the articles are of only ordinary value, though there are a few pieces, such as a square of cloth of gold for wall or table decoration, a fine rug and a dining set of hand carved oak which are of unusual value.

Mosquitoes Sweep Down on Bayonne

Millions of mosquitoes swept down on Bayonne, N. J., yesterday from the "Black Swamp," adjoining the plant of the Standard Oil Company.

OUT TODAY

The New York Times
MID-WEEK
PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

A MAGAZINE of twenty-four pages showing half a hundred of the latest and best photographs from the many war zones, beautifully reproduced by The Times's new process of printing—Rotogravure. We have had to increase the edition each week to meet the growing demand for this unique publication. It is always sold out early, and if you are collecting these wonderful war pictures you had better order a copy of your dealer today!

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Pages 12 and 13 form a double-page feature of unusual interest; a series of ten portraits of

THE GERMAN GENERALS

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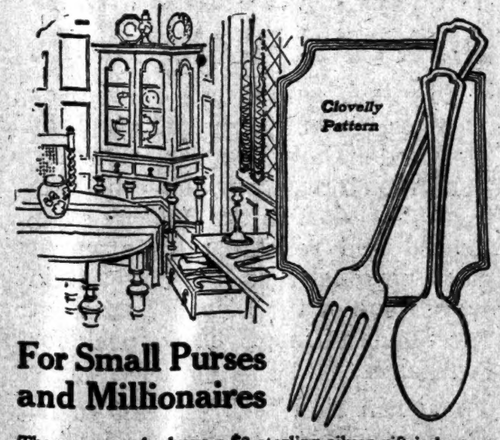

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TIGERS' LAST DRILL FOR HARVARD GAME---NEW OWNERS FOR YANKEES LIKELY

PRINCETON BACKS GO TO HARVARD TODAY

Will Get Practice Catching Punts in Stadium—Others Follow Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Tigers had their last actual scrimmage before the Harvard game in the Palmer Stadium this afternoon. It lasted over two hours and a half, and included every department of the game. For the first hour the scrubs, who had been drilled in the Harvard style of offense, staged their attack against the 'Varsity.

After that there was an hour of offensive and defensive work against the freshmen, the 'Varsity getting a particularly long drill in the use of the forward pass. It was none too successful against the first-year men, however, for the freshmen broke up most of their older opponents' efforts to score that way. "Sport" Donnelly, "Tal" Pendleton, and "Cy" Ballin had a session with the ends, coaching them in tackling men going down the field.

Six of the Princeton first string backs and the centre will leave tomorrow for Cambridge with Coach Penfield. They will go into the Stadium on Friday morning to practice catching punts. In the afternoon they will be joined by the rest of the eleven and the substitutes, the second division of the Tigers leaving Friday morning. The backs who leave tomorrow are Driggs, Law, Dickerman, Ames, Tibbott, and Glick. Gennert, the regular centre, will go along to do the passing for them.

The line-up for the Harvard game, it now seems, will be practically the same that started against Dartmouth. The return of Eddie Trenkmann and McLean to the Tiger line will strengthen the forwards greatly on both offense and defense. The ends are about the only doubtful positions. Brown and Lamberton have not been showing up well this week, and there is a chance that Shea and Highley, the second choices so far this season, may start.

One thing is certain, however, both sets will get in during the course of the contest, because of the speed of the Tigers' schemes of play, which exacts much of the ends. Ames is almost sure to start at quarter back, with Glick at half back, as the result of Ames's showing the last few days.

This is the tentative line-up announced by the coaches tonight: Lamberton or Shea, left end; Ballin, left tackle; Shenk, left guard; Gennert, centre; E. Trenkmann, right guard; McLean, right tackle; Brown or Highley, right end; Ames, quarter back; Glick, right half back; Tibbott, left half back; Driggs, full back.

The team will stay at the Copley Square Hotel in Boston. Immediately after the game the men will go to Lenox, as a rest before returning to Princeton probably on Tuesday.

HARVARD WORKS OUT DEFENSE

Finds It Hard to Meet Princeton's Frequently Changed Style of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—Harvard's preparation for the coming of the Tigers to the Stadium Saturday continued this afternoon along the lines of the earlier part of the week. The 'Varsity, with a shift or two in the line-up, spent less time, however, on offense than it did yesterday, the greater part of the afternoon being spent working out the defenses for the Tiger plays.

All Fall Princeton has been changing its attack constantly, and it has been no easy matter for the scouts to keep the Crimson's second team equipped with all the plays the Jerseymen have been putting on. The changes in the team today were not permanent, but were calculated to get some of the substitutes accustomed to working with the regulars and without handicapping the team play.

Trumbull was out of the rushline and Wallace, too, and Bradlee did no work in the backfield. Hardwick was behind the line while Malman and Hancke, used in the Michigan game, and Smith, a recently returned cripple, whose work against the Wolverines was very good up to the time he was hurt, was at right end in place of Hardwick. Curtis played right tackle, while Bigelow and Harris played centre. The latter is a man on whom the coaches are working hard, as Bigelow is the first substitute guard as well as substitute centre, and should centre be needed for guard and anything happened to Wallace, Harris would have to get into the game. Harris was very good as a defensive back, and is well suited for Harvard's style of centre play on defense. His offensive game, however, is not up to the standard of the others.

Mahan did more kicking this afternoon, and will be a very necessary man for the Princeton game. Morgan, a tackle who has been out with a broken hand, was also running about the field today. Soucy did not put in an appearance.

Lehigh in Hard Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 4.—Twenty-five minutes of hard scrimmage for the Lehigh 'Varsity brought to a close today the real hard work before the Pennsylvania State game. Diametrically opposite to the work of yesterday the regulars were kept on the defense most of the time today. The line again received much attention, in the bolstering up of the line from tackle to tackle has been the chief feature of the week's work. It is likely that Green, Ostrom, and Tate will be the line combination to face Lamb et al., whom every team so far this season has had reasons to respect. It is likely that Mattern will not get into Saturday's game at all, and Chenoweth is being groomed to replace Cahall, who may start in the contest, but at present is not in first-class shape. Frank Green was out today in togs for the first time since the Muhlenberg game, but neither he nor Grumbach will be in shape for Saturday's game. Becker, the guard, was hurt today, but not seriously enough to cause worry. The team is showing up encouragingly, and if the improvement keeps up it will be able to give a good account of itself against the undefeated State College team.

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CORNELL'S WEAKEST SPOT.

Defense Against Forward Pass Still Evident in Practice.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—In an hour's scrimmage with the scrubs this afternoon the Cornell 'Varsity showed consistent attacking power and made a very favorable impression except in one particular failure to defend properly against the forward pass. This weakness, which has cropped out a good deal this season, was much in evidence today, and the scrubs managed to score a couple of touchdowns after long gains by the forward pass route had brought them close to the 'Varsity's goal line.

Quarterback Collins made dexterous passes to Butts and Eckley, and these two men made big gains. As the coaches realise that Michigan will undoubtedly use a lot of new football in the game at Ann Arbor next week the lack of vigilance and alertness on the part of the 'Varsity in breaking up forward passing is causing considerable concern.

When it came to the offensive, however, the Cornell team was effective. All of the regulars were in the line-up except O'Hearn and Shuler. The 'Varsity machine driven by Barrett mowed down the scrubs and crossed their goal line four times. Barrett called on Collyer and Philippi for line plunging, while he himself carried the ball for good gains around tackle and end. Barrett, who got into the line-up for the first time this week appeared to be in fine fettle, and the other men who laid off Monday and Tuesday also seemed to be all right. Shuler was not allowed to scrimmage because he had a bad leg, and O'Hearn was kept out in order to give his injured leg a chance to mend. The Captain got plenty of exercise, however, from Coach Van Orman, who still hopes that he will be able to get O'Hearn in shape for the big games.

THREE MORE HAVE TYPHOID

Lafayette Football Team Suffers Another Serious Setback.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 4.—Three more of the Lafayette men are out of the game on account of sickness. Kennedy went to his home this morning with symptoms of typhoid fever. Kelly and Luhra are both confined to their beds. All these men are regular 'Varsity players and among the most important on the team.

The situation of the team is precarious. Fate seems particularly malicious in depriving the team of its best men. In spite of the discouraging news the 'Varsity and the scrub had a long scrimmage this afternoon and both performed with a fair degree of credit. Dick Diamond worked at full back most of the time. With Kennedy gone it is necessary that Diamond shall play behind the line. He did not look so good in the scrimmage this afternoon. He is essentially an end and has to become acclimated to the new post. Aiken at left half back and Snyder and Eldon performed well. Swartzstoll alternated at the end, which was vacant by reason of Blackburn's absence. Hartman and Gaynor played the other end. Shilling played a very good game in the same backfield.

HARD FOOTBALL FOR ARMY.

Severe Test for Cadets in Preparation for Notre Dame Game Saturday

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Hard football was the programme for the Army team today, in further preparation for the Notre Dame game. For one hour the big team battled with a strong scrub eleven, the coaches driving them at every turn, and calling for "more pep" all the while. Three touchdowns for the 'Varsity was the total of the scoring, Hodgson tallying twice on pretty end runs, and Hoge being shoved over for the third score after a desperate struggle under the scrub goal posts. The men fought hard, Schlenker, Parks, and Cleary, the centre trio on the scrubs, taking severe punishment in their heroic fight on the defensive.

McEwan was in the rough work this afternoon, and it is now practically certain that he will start against the Hoosiers on Saturday. Herrick and Timberlake got some special coaching from Lieut. Thompson, the new line coach. Mechan and Oliphant both reated today. Head Coach Daly inspired the men to hard work by a clever exhibition of real quarter back play, getting in the game himself several times, and reminding the watchers of his cadet football days. The battalion rooted with much spirit with the band accompaniment all through the workout.

Reilly Grills N. Y. U. Eleven.

Although yesterday's practice followed the game with Trinity on Tuesday, Head Coach "Tom" Reilly gave the New York University eleven no rest and put the Violet squad through a grueling test, which only closed when darkness prevented the men from distinguishing either ball or players. Every man on the team who participated in the game with Trinity came in for severe censure and criticism at the hands of the Coach Reilly, who put forth strenuous efforts to remedy the shortcomings against Trinity. The right side of the Violet line, which showed up poorly against the Trinity attack, received particular attention. A fast signal practice for the 'Varsity eleven was followed by some work for the ends and backfield men in getting down under and catching punts.

The regulars were lined up against the scrub eleven and the latter was allowed to have the ball for short part of the time, and directed its plays against the right side of the 'Varsity line in order to give it the fullest advantage of the practice. All of the men came in for a full share of this constructive work, and the result was that the Violet line to all appearances is taking a decided brace.

The game for the second team which was scheduled with the Cullum Hall team at West Point for tomorrow has been postponed until Nov. 20. The coaches are giving some of their attention to the second string men in order to develop a smooth working eleven for this game. There is no dearth of material for this team and no trouble is expected with the West Pointers.

Navy Aims to Outwit Army Backs.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—Recognizing that it has not the individual stars to match several of the West Point backs, the Navy coaches are making every effort to develop an attack which will outwit their military rivals. To this end secret practice began early this season and it was continued this afternoon. Nearly the whole of the practice period was devoted to work on these special plays which this season promises to be more numerous and varied than ever before. The Navy has two powerful passers in Blodgett and Failing, the half backs, both of whom are over six feet tall and can get the ball off in good time. A hard game is anticipated against Fordham on Saturday, and another against Colby the following week, but all the practice is directed toward preparing the team for its final game.

Morristown's Seventh Straight Win

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 4.—Morristown School today defeated Randolph Military Academy, 41 to 3, in the hardest fought football game of the season here. Wendell, Capt. Clement, Keck, and Devitalis starred for Morristown. The prettiest play was made by Keck, who received a forward pass from Wendell and ran fifty yards for a touchdown. This makes the seventh straight win for Morristown.

Stuyvesant Soccer Victory.

Stuyvesant High School met a worthy opponent in Erasmus High of Brooklyn in a high schools' soccer championship match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon and eventually won by the score of 1 goal to 0. Honors were even in the first period, and the second half was well on when Harris, inside left for Stuyvesant, did some splendid work and got the ball through for his side. Steen and Hearn did good work at goal for their respective sides. The line-up:

Stuyvesant.	Positions.	Erasmus.
Steen	Goal	Hearn
Meer	Right back	Ainee
Smith	Left back	Thomas
Webster	Right half	Demarest
Haldior	Centre half	Norman
Albert	Left half	Jenkins
Meyers	Outside right	Welsh
Hartle	Inside right	Castle
Martowitz	Centre	Siancin
Earlie	Inside left	Cace
Curtis	Outside left	Shutz

Referee—Mr. Hyiman, F. S. A. Linesmen—Long and Zerosel. Goal—Harris, Stuyvesant. Time—Two 45-minute halves.

YALE FRESHMEN TIE THE 'VARSITY

Score a Touchdown and Nearly Put Over Drop Kick and Field Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Nate Wheeler's strong freshmen eleven was brought over from their gridiron today to give the 'Varsity their stiffest argument for the week. The freshies scored a touchdown and narrowly missed a drop kick and a field goal against the regulars, the final score proving a tie.

Whether the bout did the freshmen any real good is doubtful as Baldridge, their stellar tackle and quarterback Lovejoy were injured, and the freshmen play Harvard and Princeton the next two Saturdays for the 1918 championship. Lovejoy, whose shoulder was dislocated, is out of the game for the freshmen season.

The freshmen performed the feat of taking the ball from midfield for a touchdown without being held. Hutchinson and Markle found a passage through the 'Varsity line for 20 yards, and tackle Yates, dropping behind to fullback, tossed a forward pass which Moseley took over the line. The freshmen got their chance to score through a 'Varsity fumble, following the kickoff. The freshmen were held until the third down, when Bingham almost drop-kicked a goal. Easton punted to midfield, where the freshmen began their successful march for a touchdown. Taking the ball at their 20-yard line, the 'Varsity quickly evened the score on long gains by Scovil and Easton through tackle, Easton going over the line for the score.

From midfield the 'Varsity had traveled back to the freshmen 30-yard line, when end rush Smith of the 1918 team grabbed Tommy Cornell's forward pass and leaped free for 60 yards. This time the freshmen were unable to gain and Yates, on the third down, just missed a goal from placement. The 'Varsity gained 70 yards by rushing before the scrimmage closed and almost scored again. Standing behind the goal, Bingham, of the freshmen, punted into the 'Varsity line, Miller falling on the ball. The score was disallowed because of 'Varsity off-side playing.

In the signal drill Capt. Talbott and Aleck Wilson held their former places at left tackle and quarterback. The second string 'Varsity backfield was used, Scovil and Guernsey playing the entire thirty minutes of the scrimmaging. White resumed his place at centre, and is almost a certain permanent choice for the position, Wiley going to fullback on the scrubs. Tom Shevlin drove the 'Varsity at its top speed.

Eight Cripples on Fordham Team.

The wisdom of "Skip" Wymard in opposing two big games in one week was clearly demonstrated yesterday when the Fordham football machine found itself with eight of its regulars crippled and the Navy tussle coming next Saturday. The full cost of Fordham's Election Day victory was evident yesterday, when only three regulars reported for practice. "Skip" Wymard had planned for a big scrimmage in preparation for the midshipmen, but had to confine the practice to a signal drill. The scrubs who represented Fordham during the last quarter against Gettysburg were out in uniform, and have almost certain prospects of being called upon to fill the shoes of Fordham's opposition against Annapolis.

Because of the fact that Fordham's main strength, both defensive and offensive, is behind the line, the Maroon has been crippled all the battering by Gettysburg. Tufe and Regan, who entered the contest in poor shape are again under the care of Dr. Spies, while Dunn, who has played every minute during the season so far, is also out for this season, emerged from the tussle with a wrenched knee. Morcaldi also showed signs of having come out from under a steam roller, but will be back in the line-up today. On the line the same conditions prevail. Capt. Wymard and May, who were badly battered by Rhode Island two weeks ago, are not yet entirely out of the game as a result of their former injuries. After being knocked out four times during the last half, Mulcahy, Fordham's big tackle, was finally put forcibly on the Maroon supplied list. Harry Kane is the other regular who was unable to appear yesterday. Kane hurt his left leg when tackled, after making a stirring twenty-yard dash around Gettysburg's flank.

Forward Passes Score at Hanover.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4.—Forward passes scored a single touchdown this afternoon in a long scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrubs. Curtis was the only first-string man in the back field, and it is probable that he will start the game with Tufts Saturday. In practice Capt. Whitney showed considerable improvement in punting, a department in which the Green has been weak. Ghee and Cumisky on the receiving end were accurate in getting a strong wind. Cotton is still out of the game, but Spears's improvement in form strengthens the line considerably. There is still a shortage of speedy ends with Perry, Winslow, and Redfield the best performers. At tackle, Spears, Pudrith, and McAuliffe all worked on the first team this afternoon and the latter were especially effective. Merrill, Barrows, and Spears are all strong possibilities for guards. Gerrish, Tuck, and Curtis worked in the 'Varsity back field this afternoon. Thielscher is another probability for position behind the line in Saturday's game.

Eight Sticks to Old-Style Play.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—With new material reporting every day the Union College football squad is able to keep up its severe scrimmage work, which has made possible six straight victories this season. The old-style line plunging continues to be the chief work, the coaches believing that the open game is to be resorted to only in the last extreme. Friday, the speedy right end, sustained a wrenched shoulder in the game against R. P. I. last Saturday.

Secret Practice Under Tent.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 4.—Football under a big circus tent started here today. The tent was obtained to insure secret practice for the Indiana eleven in its preparation for the game with Ohio State at Indianapolis next Saturday. Jordan Field is low and it is practically impossible to hold secret practice in the open, as a clear view of the gridiron may be had from two different stations outside of the high board fence. Coach Childs will now begin to hand out trick plays to be used against the Ohioans.

French Cyclists Sail for New York.

The first batch of European riders who will compete in the six-day race this year are on the ocean and headed for America. Manager MacFarland received a cable yesterday from his European agent stating that Parent, Dupuy, Seres, and Cousseau had sailed on the Rochambeau Saturday and will arrive here Monday. These four riders are Frenchmen, and are rated among the first-class riders of Europe. Parent won the motor-paced championship of the world in 1909, 1910, and 1911, and Seres won the title of champion of Europe this year in the motor-paced class. Dupuy and Cousseau are sprinters and six-day riders.

In addition to competing in the six-day race, which will start Nov. 15, all four Frenchmen will start in the indoor championships which will be run in the Garden Nov. 14. Seres will be the opponent of Carman, Walthour, and Linart, the Belgian champion, in the motor-paced title race, and Parent, Dupuy, and Cousseau will compete in the ten-mile sprint championship.

Champions Win Endurance Race.

William Blackburn, champion sprint skater of the United States, and Roland Cioni, the long-distance title holder, captured first honors in a three-hour endurance roller skating race held at the Madison Square Garden Rink on election night. It was not until the final lap that Cioni, skating the final stage for the successful team, pulled away from Arthur Looney of the Looney-Jack Woods team and Harry Burke of the Burke-Jack Yale combination to win by about six yards from the former. Each team covered fifty-three miles and eight laps. There were seven combinations entered, but those outside the first three were far outdistanced.

"PRO" HOCKEY LEAGUE.

New York and Boston to Join a Canadian Association.

New York will be represented in one of the Canadian professional hockey leagues. This announcement was made last night by Manager Cornelius Fellowes of St. Nicholas Rink. The success of the exhibition matches played in New York at the end of the Amateur Hockey League season has had much to do in influencing the St. Nicholas Rink management in the extension of the professional circuit.

Two Canadian organizations are negotiating with Manager Fellowes, and an announcement on the preference will shortly be forthcoming. The proposition was first made by the Nationals, the rival organization to the National Hockey Association of Canada. When the latter learned of the offer a second one was made by the parent body. It was suggested that Boston and New York be included in the circuit in order to break the long jump from the Canadian cities to New York. The management of the Boston Arena was favorably impressed with the scheme, and the two Canadian associations have been working for several months to obtain the approval of the managers of the two American rinks.

Manager Fellowes recently visited Canada and looked over the situation. The Nationales stated that their new organization was backed by wealthy French Canadians, and that they could secure many of the best players in the National Hockey Association. The proposed circuit included Montreal, Toronto, Boston, and New York, with a French-Canadian and English-Canadian team in the first-named city. The National Hockey Association circuit comprises Les Canadiens and Wanderers of Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, and Tecumseh of Toronto.

Each Canadian association made every effort to close with Manager Fellowes, but the latter declined to commit himself until he had consulted architects, with a view to increasing the seating accommodation at St. Nicholas Rink to 2,000. Finding the latter plan feasible, Mr. Fellowes decided to enter the professional field. He will secure the services of one of the best players in Canada to act as manager. The latter will have full power to sign a team composed of the best players obtainable in Canada.

It is expected that with the extension of the league to New York and Boston Americans will take up the game seriously, and in time the contests will become really international in character by having only American players on American teams.

The initial cost of forming a professional team for New York will be heavy, while the remodeling of the interior of St. Nicholas Rink will add materially to the outlay. It is, however, expected that the offering first-class hockey throughout the Winter New York lovers of sport will lend the project their support.

In order that New York shall be properly represented in the professional league Manager Fellowes will not make any change this year. He said last night that the time was too short to get together a strong team this Winter, but as soon as he decided the question as to which association he would enter he would engage a manager and sign up a team for next Winter. In the meantime he will arrange to bring Canadian professional teams to New York to play a series of matches, commencing next month. New York also plans to have the Canadians play every two weeks at St. Nicholas Rink with the final series at the end of the season. It is possible that he will get together his team in time to play exhibition matches with teams from the Dominion before the present season closes.

Greaves Plays Steady Game.

Jack Greaves defeated Thomas Butler last night, 252 to 175, in the third match of the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy for the Dewar Challenge Shield. Butler, an old Nottingham player, was in good form and proved to be an easy victim for his younger opponent. Greaves played a consistent and brilliant game and went out in fifty-two innings. He made a run of 25, the best so far in the tournament.

Greaves made the good average of 4 44-52. He got a bad start and did not really hit his stride until the tenth inning, when he made 18. Butler got a couple of 10's, but he played erratically.

The tournament is attracting the interest of English billiard players, and the entry list has been increased to twenty-two. Most of the contestants are Englishmen who have played the game at home. The scores:

Jack Greaves—18 0 0 0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR OF PROSPERITY.

It is out of character for Americans to think small beer of themselves and to imagine that they are headed for the bowwows. It is all the more cheering when they are in that mood to find the British Ambassador of Prosperity, if Sir GEORGE PAISH will excuse us for calling him out of his title, giving such excellent reasons why we should cheer up in the full belief that the best is yet to come. Through The Tribune's Ottawa dispatch these reaches New York as good reading of a financial sort as could be desired. Sir GEORGE is the financial adviser of the British Treasury, which is rising heroically to a task really heartbreaking. The labors of our Treasury even in the civil war were trifling compared to those of the British Treasury now. Our war was a local affair, and merely the biggest war up to that time. There is no corner of the earth not now disturbed by this war, and British finance reaches everywhere. The British Empire is financing all its "nations," a little loan of $100,000,000 having been granted Australia this week. Canada has a similar loan, which London is financing with our gold. That is the immediate point of contact of American and British finance, although there are other matters of mutual interest. Very important are the relations of the Cotton Exchanges and the Stock Exchanges of London, Liverpool and New York, with their outstanding contracts for some hundreds of millions, although the differences upon them are more moderate. The views of a man dealing with these problems on the part of the British Treasury are inferior to those of no other man of finance.

The encouragement to the United States in the words of Sir GEORGE PAISH lies in the fact that he thinks and talks in terms of goods and not of paper or prices. It is hard for Americans to get away from the "tape" view of finance. When securities are depressed Americans are prone to think that there is no bottom to anything. But bills of exchange reflect trade, not speculation, and the first thought of the British adviser is of trade, the exchanges of goods. To an extent unappreciated in this country the relation between trade and prosperity is closer than between speculation and prosperity. Sir GEORGE bases his hope for British finance and for American prosperity upon that fact. The British Government has been willing to undertake the present payment of all bills of exchange, and to carry them for a year after the war. It would be incredible that our Treasury should assume a like responsibility for the maturities of our national banks for the simple reason that there are in existence only samples of American bills of exchange. The British bills of exchange, in the words of Sir GEORGE,

> are very largely based upon products which the world needs, which are bound eventually to be sold, and are secured both by the commodities upon which they are drawn and upon the general and valuable assets of the firm responsible for their payment. After peace is established these firms will be able to provide for the obligations resting upon them.

That is doubly stimulating to American thought. It eases anxiety upon behalf of American credits which have been delayed in payment by the British moratorium. Secondly, it provides an example of what the establishment of the Federal Reserve system will do for us. In a future not too far distant "dollar exchange" will rank beside sterling exchange, and there will come into existence a class of securities almost independent of the tape, and hardly less stable than Government securities.

Sir GEORGE perceives this clearly. We are under a compulsion to be prosperous because we own so many billions of goods which the world must have, and which can be got nowhere else. We are temporarily obstructed in selling them because of difficulties of payment and shipment. The missing link between our sellers and foreign buyers is the deficiency of our banking arrangements, now within a fortnight of removal. In the words of Sir GEORGE,

> this operation will impel the United States to enlarge its operations as an international money lender. With its enormous crops and good markets for its products, the United States must continue to save a great deal of money. It is a question for it to decide whether it will continue to lay additional tracks on its railroads, construct costly terminals, and build beautiful buildings, or whether it will take up the task of helping to furnish the capital for the world's development, and particularly for the newer countries on the American Continent.

It is cannily put. England is under the compulsion of saving its capital for British uses, and offers us the reversion of our share of the business which has made British wealth a world's wonder. The tender of this financial empire comes at a time when we have erected all the beautiful buildings we need for a time, and when we are positively ruined by more food than we can eat, more cotton than we can spin, more copper and oil than we can possibly use, and so on through values of billions. All we have to do is to turn them into "dollar exchange"; that is, sell them on credit. Sir GEORGE offers us a pair of double focus "specs." Hitherto we have looked through the near focus. Sir GEORGE shows us the alluring prospect visible through the international focus. We are going to have a good deal to do with abroad hereafter, and the British Ambassador of Prosperity so assures us in a language known to but few Americans. We cannot demand gold for payments too large to be met in that way. But we can take promises to pay dollars in New York, and then in time of trouble our finance will be as substantial as the British. London has lost the payment of a quarter of a billion of cash due from Germans and Austrians, and is making war on a gigantic scale, yet it is able to finance other countries. It is a spectacle to marvel at, and an example to follow.

COMFORT FOR THE SUFFRAGISTS.

We are not disposed to gloat over the woman suffragists for their defeat on Tuesday in four of the seven States which voted upon Constitutional amendments granting to women the right to vote. They gained two States, Montana and Nevada, and they will be disposed to take comfort in that victory. Women may now vote on all issues and for all candidates in these eleven States—Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon—and the Territory of Alaska. They have restricted suffrage in Illinois, of which, it is reported, they did not largely avail themselves on Tuesday. North and South Dakota, Ohio, and Missouri have now set aside proposed Constitutional amendments—the result in Nebraska is still in doubt—and the untiring suffragists must begin their fight anew in these States. They must also work with unabated zeal to secure the second passage of suffrage amendments in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and to overcome the opposition which has thus far defeated their plans in New Jersey and Wisconsin. Then there will be only twenty-four other States to work in.

So the suffragists have much to live for. There is nothing so inspiriting as hard work. They know perfectly well that the Democrats, who fared rather badly in some of the States this year, will not give up the struggle for existence, so why should the suffragists? Let the antis chatter and giggle, let the old-fashioned men still misuse that preposterous adjective "womanly"; the advocates of the extension of the suffrage must keep up the fight, and they may be comforted to do so by the knowledge that when a goal is once gained there is always a relaxation of spirit. It is not half so much fun to win as it is to fight.

THE PEOPLE'S WAY.

The quelling of the Roosevelt revolt in the Republican Party is a good thing for the country, it is a good thing for the Democrats, and of course it is a good thing for the Republicans. We are inclined to think it is a good thing for Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, although he can hardly be expected to take that view of the matter. Beyond all question the Democratic Party will be sounder, wiser, better organized, and above all more careful, facing a united opposition than when confronted by two factions of Republicans, each belaboring the other. The Republicans fell into evil ways in the years when the hopeless imbecility of the Democracy in respect to finance and currency made victory sure for them in every election. The Democrats would rush headlong into bogs of error if through a series of years they were assured by Republican division of their position of power. The country is ill-served by a party in that position. The ebb and flow of the tides keep the sea from becoming a most unpleasant body of water, and the alternations of political fortune make parties wary of adopting extreme and dangerous policies. This is the people's way of making them prudent and respectable.

Since he left the White House Mr. ROOSEVELT has made a bad mess of it in politics. He set out to destroy the Republican Party and the Republican Party has renewed its strength. He assailed with his customary ferocity both Mr. WHITMAN and Mr. SULZER. Mr. WHITMAN is elected by a very big majority and Mr. SULZER, whom the Colonel denounced as a "crook," has polled more than double the number of votes recorded for DAVENPORT, the Colonel's candidate. All over the country, save in California, the Progressive Party has been practically reabsorbed into the Republican organization. There are many fields of activity in which Mr. ROOSEVELT could be both interesting and useful. If he will put aside his political ideas, which the country has most emphatically rejected, his political ambitions, which have been and will be fruitless, and his grudges, which are unworthy of him, he can rise to a very high place in the esteem of his countrymen. He would make a very picturesque sage.

The way of the people in the New York State election may not be past finding out, but it baffles the analysts. It is quite the custom to attribute Republican victories in this State to the people's hatred of Tammany. We see no particular reason why the people should hate Tammany worse this year than in many other years. Mr. DIX was a Tammany candidate. Mr. SULZER was very much a Tammany candidate. They were elected without difficulty. Ambassador GERARD, who has always been a Tammany man, ran far ahead of Mr. GLYNN, who is not a Tammany man. Tammany is a good enough dog for anybody's beating, but we imagine that the explanation of the great Democratic defeat on Tammany grounds leaves out of the account the potency of other forces, for the disclosure of which a quite impossible scrutiny of the minds and hearts of the voters would be required. The influence of the Sulzer "vindication" issue has doubtless been very much exaggerated. There has been time for the voters to come to their senses about the merits of the impeachment proceedings, and the justice of the finding; also to reach sound conclusions about the personal worth of Mr. SULZER. The Sulzer candidacy appeared to have served as a catch-all for the votes of men not easy in their minds about either party, men who found the candidates of their own organization unacceptable, yet were not prepared to vote for the opposition. In such an election as that held in this State the electorate moves in mysterious ways.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Ten men must this month be selected by Mayor MITCHEL for places on the Board of Education, which consists of forty-six members. This is the only city department that has not felt the reorganizing impress of Mr. MITCHEL's Administration. Too many Mayors have regarded it as a sort of political "glory hole" into which to thrust second-rate appointees. The Board contains now almost no men of conspicuous fitness and ability like SETH LOW and JOHN D. CRIMMINS, who would try to see through a budget of $40,000,000 before passing it, who could confer and work with the heads of a great educational system, and adopt and defend policies with competency. Mayor MITCHEL has this month his opportunity to change for the better the complexion of the Board.

It already contains a few men who are experts or have records of faithful and intelligent service. Like the men who have converted the Board of Aldermen into a dignified legislative body, these have striven to achieve for the Board of Education a status commensurate with the needs of a community that wishes to educate properly 800,000 children. They deplore the fact that the great educational budget, which is the largest of any department, cannot be responsibly made up by the Board, and that it cannot deal broadly with appointments to high positions in the schools, resisting the pressure of narrow and partisan interests.

It goes without saying that men with such aims should in every way be encouraged, and the best way to encourage them is to appoint men of their kidney to serve with them.

THE NEW HAVEN INDICTMENTS.

There will be general satisfaction at the indictments in the New Haven case, mingled with appreciation of the difficult situation in which it places citizens of unblemished repute. If they are innocent they are entitled to acquittal. If they are guilty the public is entitled to their conviction. There is no body of men above trial by their peers under our institutions, and our institutions are valuable above every other consideration. The refusal to indict or the neglect to prosecute crime is comparable only to the willful punishment of the innocent. There is, or has been, equal danger of both alternatives in this very conspicuous case, and there is no other way now but to go to the end of it, letting no guilty man escape and punishing none who is not guilty. The difficulty is to decide what is the crime and who are the guilty.

This difficulty arises at the threshold of the case. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to establish a monopoly of transportation and to restrain trade. They are charged under a statute and must be tried by its terms. They are not charged with conduct offensive to good general morals or the customs of their business. They are guilty under the Sherman law or they are not guilty. But the Sherman law itself has had two meanings. When the New Haven conspiracy was young the law was construed in a manner which, it may be assumed or admitted, would have necessitated a verdict of guilty under the instructions of the court. But the court has changed its mind. It defends its own consistency, and declares that its first opinion was misunderstood. However that may be, it is the later opinion which controls now. It is no longer the law that an agreement which has promoted trade or restrained competition by fair methods is necessarily a crime. It may be a crime, but only if the facts show it to be such in the light of reason. This case will not go to the jury under the old interpretation of the statute, which was so much too severe for the good of the community that the Supreme Court could not insist upon its own opinion. Even under the statute which Congress has just passed, and which represents the latest view of the subject, only unfair methods of competition are punishable, and only if contrary to public policy and interest. The defendants under these indictments cannot be convicted unless they have done something injurious to the public or unreasonable when tested by ordinary business judgment and practice.

There is no doubt that the doings of the New Haven managers have been a public detriment, but not in all ways, nor necessarily in any way such that anybody ought to go to prison for them. The rates charged by this asserted monopoly have been regulated so severely that there is a reaction toward liberality. The defendants cannot be convicted of extortion for that reason. Their rates were voluntarily moderate before the days of excessive regulation. They have not been increased unduly. The defendants cannot be charged with poor service on the whole. There have been regrettable accidents, each of which rests upon its own demerits. In volume and quality the service of the public has steadily grown, and has been approved by official critics not under suspicion of tenderness for these defendants. The defendants have lost much money for themselves and others, but none of it with felonious intent, so far as is known. If they have been guilty of theft of corporate assets, or if they have been guilty of criminal waste or negligence, they should suffer. That is the question at issue, and an opinion before trial would be premature. Errors of judgment are not criminal, and are not imputable for crimes by those who must share responsibility for them.

The defendants no doubt think themselves unjustly treated, and will ever retain the opinion which may be imputed to them, that, if they had not been balked, they would have done great things for the public as well as for themselves. On the other hand, those assuming to work in the public interest may be supposed to have an equally strong conviction that all has been done by them for the best and with extreme fairness. This difference of opinion now can never be settled, and it throws no light upon the interests of those using this public utility.

Will its charges be reduced? Will its facilities be increased? Will the cause of public morality be promoted by this prosecution? What man of business is there who might not have done what these men did, under the conditions of the time when they did it? That is an important question in judging these indictments, for the verdict will come from the average man, and not from the exceptional persons whose foresight and virtue and business capacity are so much superior to those of these defendants as to justify them in sitting in judgment upon them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Struggle for the First Page.

Whether the prominence of display and position and the amount of space given to a particular news subject by the papers are or are not an accurate measure of the interest taken in that subject and of the importance ascribed to it, by the public, is a question not easily answered.

Editorial effort lies, of course, more or less in the direction of making them such a measure, but the problem is complicated by the fact that editorial preference, taste, and purpose also come into play in both selection and presentation. It might with some plausibility be contended that the newspapers tell as much about their makers as about their readers. Indeed, it might be declared that they tell more, but when a paper fails to meet and supply a considerable public demand, its life is necessarily short, and a good many of them live long and prosper.

Probably the truth lies in the middle ground—the wishes of the reading public are carefully considered, but editorial judgment decides which of the wishes shall be gratified and incidentally aspires to guide and influence them.

These remarks were elicited by observation of the way the New York papers met yesterday the difficulty of having to handle two subjects—the war and the election—to either of which, were the other absent, the greater part, if not the whole, of every front page would have been devoted. A few of the papers, including THE TIMES, solved the difficulty by dividing into two sections, thus having what were practically two first pages, and giving one to each subject. The commoner solution was a compromise, with both the war and the election on the one front page, so allowing readers to determine for themselves which they would read first.

That any doubt at all arose when the news of a general election as important as Tuesday's was to be reported, is something that probably never before happened in our national history. It is impressive evidence of how important the war is for us, in spite of our neutrality, and of how keenly its momentousness is realized.

He Took a Risk Needlessly.

When, in one of his recent articles, Mr. CHESTERTON undertook to make a list of the occasions when German soldiers were to be found in history meddling in matters of no concern to themselves, and doing it as helpers of tyranny, he included in the record those who were to be discovered "shooting farmers at Saratoga."

For an Englishman to do that was incautious to the point of recklessness, as it invited, from any German with even a little knowledge of American annals, precisely the rejoinder made yesterday by one of our correspondents—the shooting of farmers to which Mr. CHESTERTON referred was done by men hired for the purpose by the British Government, and that Government shared with their own Monarch whatever condemnation their employment in such work earned. Inevitable, too, was it that Mr. CHESTERTON's alert Teutonic critic should go on with some scathing remarks about the use by the British of that time of other mercenaries whose methods of waging war were even more primitive than those of the Hessians.

As Mr. CHESTERTON is of notable ability as a controversialist, he presumably needs no help in getting out of a difficulty, and so ingenious is he that his way out of this one will probably be a way nobody else would think of. He might, however, say that he was under no obligation to defend the blundering King and Cabinet whose stupidity cost his country its most valuable possession, and that the illustration he used was dangerous only for an opponent of Germany who felt compelled to insist that England has always been right and wise.

So explained, the hiring of the Hessians to shoot farmers was an example of what he had in mind as good as any of the others he mentioned, but it would have been more judicious to make attack impossible by joining the explanation closely to the deed denounced.

Bernhardi Raises an Issue.

A belated reader of Gen. VON BERNHARDI's "Germany and the Next War" thinks that more attention than has yet been given to it is deserved by one passage in that highly interesting, if not very important, production of the Teuton mind. The lines in question are these:

> The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality is one from which, in our direct interests, we cannot withdraw. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and, thus united, constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon.

That, to say the least of it, is a bit startling. Whether true or false, its appearance in the General's book may explain the frequently observed inclination of our fellow-citizens who are German by birth or descent to deny that he speaks with authority for Germans either at home or abroad. Political alliances of the kind he reveals—or imagines—are not or would not be entirely pleasant objects of contemplation for real Americans of any origin, and, while they would have to be reckoned with if they existed, the reckoning might not be such as he presumably or seemingly has in mind.

Applying Logic to Belgium.

A decidedly neat point was scored yesterday by the correspondent whose letter appeared under the heading of "Germany's Belgium." She—the letter was written by a woman—asked whether we—if for reasons that seemed good and sufficient to us we had taken possession, say, of a part of Mexico, and incidentally had reduced great numbers of the inhabitants to direst poverty—would have left to other nations the task of saving them from starvation if they were to be saved at all.

This question, in the circumstances, is both fair and pertinent, and, whatever doubt there may be in any minds as to what we would have done, what we should have done is obvious.

Even if the present condition of Belgium be considered a penalty earned by resistance to action which military necessity compelled the Germans to take, Germany's present course is only made the more difficult to defend. For if the Belgians so acted as to make starvation a deserved punishment, obviously their judge should not let outsiders like ourselves reverse his sentence and bring his stern lesson to nothing by feeding them.

It really looks as if the Germans, for once, had been caught in an inconsistency. But perhaps that, too, is a "military necessity," and therefore worthy of no more discussion than are scraps of paper.

The Sale of Contraband Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When speaking on "Germany" Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall Mr. Robertson, after quoting Mr. Wilson's appeal to his countrymen to remain neutral in the present war, mentioned as a breach of neutrality against Germany that vessels carrying dynamite sailed from this country bound for an English port.

I think that the sale of goods which are contraband of war to a belligerent nation is entirely lawful, as they can be seized by the warships of the other belligerent countries. Does Mr. Robertson think Germany would hesitate buying in America could she make the sea free for her ships? Didn't England pay with the loss of eight ships the necessity of having free use of the sea? And is there any difference in selling dynamite, oil, or copper to a nation at war?

H. DHOUVENEL.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

Grand Stands in Front of Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me about time for some one to protest against the frequent masking and disfiguring of our beautiful Public Library Building by the ugly "grand stands" which are put up on the occasion of parades. This time, for the tercentenary, the entire block was covered by a raw, hideous pyramid of planks, and the building was practically obscured. It seems to me hardly worse to knock a fine building down with cannon through a natural instinct of barbarism than to constantly ignore its presence through an instinct of stupidity.

If we must have processions and ugly grand stands from which to review them, why not relegate the whole thing to Harlem, where there are vacant lots that would be graced by these structures?

F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

The Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The complaint of "A Sufferer" in your recent issue about the spitting nuisance has my hearty indorsement. Take the "L" platform at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue, and numerous others are in a frightfully disgusting condition. The Board of Health must surely be aware of the fact that there is no greater menace to public health. A strong campaign followed by arrests and fines, which should be doubled for each offense, would soon put a stop to this infernal habit.

WM. HANNER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

DR. VON MACH'S ARTICLE.

Questions Suggested by His Defense of Germany's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I now, as one of the several million members of the Court of Civilization, seek to aid toward a conclusion by asking of Dr. von Mach questions on the two important points of "Germany's case" as by him presented?

First—Is it necessary in the defense of your principle to lead us through a labored length of reasoning in an attempt to show "that Germany was justified in occupying Belgium"? The Court of Civilization is confronted with the admission of your principle that it was "committing a wrong," but that it would be "made good" later. Why argue that Germany's action was justified by the alleged presence in the Belgian forts of French officers—you do not even claim that Germany knew of their presence there before the commission of the alleged wrong? The fact of Germany's admission and the proof of her intention are before the court as to this point, so why multiply arguments on remote phases of so simple a situation and seek to interpret the said admission by the light of some speech made by Gladstone in 1870?

Second—You lay great stress on the assertion that "on July 31 Russia mobilized her entire army," which led to "Germany's ultimatum," and this you say caused the Kaiser to abandon his efforts for peace and to undertake active preparations for war, but it appears that you have ignored the statement entirely opposed to yours, to the effect that Germany's forces occupied the French frontier on July 29.

Third—On the question of good faith, which is of the utmost importance when human motives are considered, you have much to say against the other nations, supporting same largely by references to remote history, but will you not also reply to the record which states that the Secretary of State of Germany denied on July 29 that officers on leave had been recalled, and that after Germany had planned to occupy Belgium she proposed to England that she ignore the treaty, and, lastly, why overlook the allegation that Germany declined to join a peace conference on July 26?

The Court of Civilization, or at least that part of it formed by the American people, is not going to endure with much patience lengthy academic discussions, however learned, nor will much attention be given to mere assumptions, feeble explanations, and to recriminations; what is wanted here are facts, and then Americans will reach their own conclusions as to whether or not Germany sought this war, and also as to her method of pursuing it, taking into consideration fairly all differences that may be found to exist in the "barbarity" of the combatants, and if need be the alleged differences in their "culture."

Thinking people in this country will welcome discussions by both sides of the facts concerning this war, but let us have statements and arguments based on the record, without the introduction of theories and conjectures skillfully interwoven with modern German philosophy and occurrences of the remote past.

Whether the Kaiser with sincere reluctance had the sword forced into his unwilling hand, or whether he has spent thirty years sharpening it, is not such a difficult question that it cannot be solved, and those on either side of the question will do well not to cloud the issue. After all, just why is it that from the first so much has emanated from Germany concerning her opposition to war?

HENRY M. EARLE.

New York, Nov. 3, 1914.

The Opinion of Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Dr. von Mach's and James M. Beck's articles in this and last week's Sunday TIMES on who is responsible for the war, I beg to say that the brainy pros and cons of a million advocates would not alter one hair's breadth the opinion of the "supreme court of civilization." Any nation that believes and claims to be superior in all ways to any and all other nations on earth and backs it up with the greatest armies on earth has only itself to blame. The "supreme court of civilization" is adjourned.

A. F. CLARK.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

"Pro-German."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to your valuable paper, which appeared this day, some reverend person accuses you of having a pro-German tendency, despite the fact that all of the editorials which I have read have been in favor of the Allies. Your stand in this war is scarcely pro-German enough for me, but I shall continue to read THE NEW YORK TIMES because I want the news.

L. C. KNOBLAUCH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last three or four years THE TIMES has been my daily news diet, and more and more rather than less and less am I impressed by its impartiality, by its evident ideal of fairness, even in cases when that must be difficult to attain.

Especially can this be said of your entire treatment of the present situation in Europe. Nothing to my mind can exceed your courage in printing the strongest arguments in equal amount for both sides. Surely there are not many who can write as Dr. Stoddard has done. He would appear to have omitted to sum up for himself what you do for him in your mid-page editorial of today.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Nov. 1, 1914. R. E.

Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday, Oct. 24, there was held a State Civil Service examination for the position of court attendant, the salary of which position ranges from a minimum of $1,500 to a maximum of $1,800. The examination was a very simple one which anybody of ordinary intelligence could pass without preparation. The time given for the examination was six hours, whereas two and a half hours would have been more than enough time. The qualifications to take the examination were, I understand, only an age limit.

I wish to contrast the above facts with those concerning the elementary school teacher, whom the city believes it is overpaying and who it opines is not doing enough work (witness the fact of the late attempt on the part of the Board of Estimate to have him teach in the vacation schools during the Summer without pay). They as a class are required to have about five times the intelligence demanded of the candidates for the position of court attendant. They are required to be college or training school graduates and to pass an examination given by Superintendent Maxwell, said examination having a country-wide reputation for its severity. And in return the teacher receives the stupendous salary of $720 a year with an increase of $60 per annum after the third year. So you see that to order to be placed on a par with the court attendant the teacher must teach at least fifteen years.

A. C. SCHOENLANK.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

Tariff and Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your letter entitled "Lincoln on the Tariff" and signed by William Woodward Baldwin, your issue of October 30 states there are 100,000 steel men idle in Pittsburgh. The average wage paid to people shoveling snow in New York, I believe, is $2 a day. According to your theories all you have to do is to put these two facts together and the result is $200,000 a day or its equivalent.

The Underwood typewriter concern in Hartford is working three days a week. The other three days probably Mr. Baldwin can convert into apples, tobacco, and corn. Also probably he has some system of mathematics whereby he can turn idle machinery, unproductive floor space, and real estate investment into cartridges and revolvers which are at present commanding good prices.

Of his theory carried still further, why make anything in this country that can be made elsewhere and the people thus relieved have a chance to do something else? But the something else is rather vague, as almost everything can be done elsewhere.

PHILIP S. ROPLEY.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1914.

REVENUE FALLS $20,000,000

Decline Due to the War Becomes More Marked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The decline in the Government's receipts from all sources, which has been noticed ever since the outbreak of the war in Europe, showed a marked acceleration during the month of October. According to a statement from the Treasury Department today, customs receipts for the month were about $16,000,000 less than for the same month a year ago, and internal revenues $6,000,000, or $20,000,000 less in all. This means an increase of about 400 per cent. in the amount of the shortage as compared with that for the month of September. That month as compared with the same period a year ago showed a total loss in receipts of only about $4,000,000. For that month there was a decline of $5,500,000 in revenues and an increase of $5,000,000 in internal revenues.

It will be some time before receipts from the war tax will offset this loss in revenues. At the close of the month the net balance in the general fund was $91,639,000, or $51,000,000 less than the net balance at the end of June. At the same time total cash assets were put at $1,868,000,000, as compared with $2,005,000,000 at the end of June.

From June 30 to Oct. 31 gold coin in the currency trust fund decreased nearly $140,000,000, while the fund's bullion increased $8,000,000. It is believed that the reduction of the amount of this gold is due largely to the redemption of gold certificates by banks on becoming members of the new Federal reserve system.

ABOUT "SUZI."

A Disclaimer from Mr. Fields and Some Other Opinions on the Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that THE TIMES did a great injustice this morning in its review of "Suzi," at the Casino Theatre. The reporter for THE TIMES evidently was the only person present who did not enjoy the performance. The other reviewers seemed to like the play very much, as may be evidenced from the following:

THE HERALD—"Suzi" was melodious and merry and won applause.

THE PRESS—"Suzi" was filled with European charm and not since the production of "Sari" has a foreign operetta of more charm been given to the public.

THE AMERICAN—A Casino hit. A whirl of mirth, with tuneful songs charmingly sung, and fetching, fascinating dances.

THE WORLD—Lively in its mood and the appeal to the eye was one of "Suzi's" most successful accomplishments.

You can, therefore, readily see that it appears rather strange that THE TIMES reporter should be the only one to find fault with everything in the production, and I trust you will find room for this letter in order to prove to the readers of THE TIMES that THE TIMES's verdict on "Suzi" was not conclusive.

LEW FIELDS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

IN REPLY TO MR. CHESTERTON.

Not One, but All Nations, to Blame for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Chesterton's valorous article is fair comment, if comment were needed, on the folly of human pretensions, the utter unavail of man's attempt to liberate himself from circumstances which, like bricks and mortar, have contributed to the structure and stature of his life. The Kaiser's instincts, let us say, point one way, Mr. Chesterton's another. It goes without saying that neither can be impartial. You might with just as much reason expect the magnetic needle of the compass to be indifferent to the electric pole. Each, however, like the poor, misguided mortals they are, attempts in the medium of his matter—one with military strut and pomposity, the other with verbal strut and pomposity—to "rationalize" his impulses and instincts.

Concerning the violation of treaties, the less said the better—that is, as far as England is concerned. England has had her share of such. But let us look at the situation naively, if we can. Germany has broken a pact. A fearful England undertakes to call her to task for it. Do not you, Mr. Commoner, refusing to be blinded by diplomatic verbosity, smell a rat? Doesn't the whole affair smack a little of chicanery? Mr. Chesterton roundly condemns Germany, who has transgressed openly, and exalts England, who is fighting under cover of a lie. Mr. Chesterton, of course, is no diplomatist in an official sense; he is no partyer with the truth. Why, then, does he appear to support a code which sanctions subtlety and subterfuge, a code which demands any kind of justification which can be hustled up for the occasion? The intellectual anarchy which he berates is, at least, honest as the noon; without approving it, we may at least say that it is the result of earnestness and profound thought.

Who caused the present holocaust? Was it Servia, Russia, or Prussia? A careful reading of history, a proper understanding of men and their ways, will prompt the one true answer: "Each one of the nations concerned." Each is dishonest, each asks only for "a place in the sun," and means "as much as I can grab." If you and I should take some new-fangled Diogenes's lamp and, as the time of high noon, scour the skies in quest of a Christian nation, do you think we'd be likely to find one in modern Europe?

Oh, for a Nazarene of peoples to scourge these national Pharisees and money-changers from the temples of the world!

There are countless "wherefores" which one is moved to hurl at maniacal, at the disembled nations, at the moon, and at Fate. Not least among these is the question, "Wherefore to men of Chesterton's, Eucken's, Haeckenstein's, and Rolland's stamp, some of them diplomatists, none partyers with the truth, feel called upon to justify the ways of their respective nations to neutral people? I wonder how it would all sound if they attempted to justify them to God! Do you hear the gods laugh?

PIERRE LOVING.

New York, Nov. 1, 1914.

A REGAL CONFLICT.

The Sunset donned a shining robe:
"Who else is clothed as well as I?"
She proudly thought. "I always wear
The latest colors of the sky."

She glanced down at the quiet earth,
So gravely garbed in green and brown,
And saw the saucy River there,
Clad in a copy of her gown.

Indignantly her cloudy scarf
She flung aside, so all could see
The splendor of her glowing gold
And ruby bordered drapery.

But straightway, from her bed below,
The laughing River flaunted wide
A garment quite as elegant,
Spread broadly on her flowing tide.

The angry Sunset, mortified,
Flushed crimson, with embarrassment;
But down below the River mocked,
Still shamelessly impertinent.

Then, purple, in her stately rage,
The Sunset's glowing visage grew;
And straight, the River's dimpled face
Took on an angry purple, too!

No more could any Sunset stand.
She dropped her veil of midnight blue;
But first she pricked some holes therein
To watch the flippant River through.

The River saw the tiny holes,
With their escaping beams so bright,
And scattered o'er her dancing waves
As many a taunting, twinkling light.

So they contend, as they have done,
For ages more than man has known—
Was little man, who, down below,
Thinks all life's conflicts are his own!

EVA DEAN.

BANKS HERE ACCEPT 6 PER CENT. RATE

Readjust Arrangements Governing Secured Call Loans.

WILLIAMS SUGGESTED IT

All but Three National Banks Qualify for Inclusion in His Roll of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, announced today that he had persuaded all such banks in New York as were charging more than 6 per cent. on secured call loans to reduce their rates to that level. When he learned in response to his inquiry of Monday that some banks still charged more than 6 per cent. he wired, asking if they could not reduce the rate, throwing out the suggestion at the same time that today he would publish the names of banks charging not more than 6 per cent. The list is included in the following statement from the Controller's office:

"In response to telegrams addressed under date of Nov. 2 to all national banks in New York City, making inquiry as to the rates charged by these banks during the past week and also at the present time on call loans secured by collateral, reports have been received showing that most of the national banks in New York have either maintained throughout a 6 per cent. rate or else have already reduced their loans from the higher rates which were charged for a time, and which in a few instances since Aug. 1 have been as high as 10 per cent., to the legal rate of 6 per cent.

"Upon receipt of these replies the Controller telegraphed the banks still charging more than 6 per cent., inquiring whether, in view of improved conditions, they would not feel justified in reducing interest on all collateral call loans to a uniform rate of 6 per cent., informing them at the same time that a list would today be given out of those national banks in New York City whose rates on such loans did not exceed 6 per cent.

"The Controller of the Currency is now gratified to be able to state that the suggestion that all national banks in New York reduce at this time their rates on collateral call loans to 6 per cent. has been promptly and favorably acted upon by all the banks addressed, with only three exceptions.

"One of these three banks claimed to have only four call loans at over 6, and one of the other two said it was charging 6 on all loans save certain special loans.

"The national banks in New York City which are now charging only 6 per cent. per annum interest on call loans secured by collateral, whether these loans are to their own customers or to outsiders, are: American Exchange, Bank of New York, Battery Park, Bronx, Chase, Chatham and Phenix, Chemical, Citizens Central, Coal and Iron, East River, Fifth, Garfield, Gotham, Harriman, Importers and Traders, Irving, Lincoln, Market and Fulton, Mechanics and Metals, Merchants, Merchants Exchange, Commerce, Butchers and Drovers, City, Park, County, Second, Seaboard, Sherman, and Union Exchange."

Most of the national banks in this city that still had collateral loans on which they were charging more than 6 per cent. reduced the interest rate yesterday to that figure. This was the final working out, they said, of a process that had been going on for some time.

The reduction to 6 per cent. was first made in respect to loans well secured by the best class of collateral, and borrowers were gradually induced by this fact to strengthen their collateral or to diversify it in character, as the need might be. The number of loans on which 7 or 8 per cent. was charged, it was explained, was thus systematically reduced, and when Controller Williams inquired on Monday what were the highest rates being charged, these banks replied that 6 per cent. was the general rate, but that higher rates continued in respect to a few loans of a special character, with an intimation that all borrowers might take advantage of the 6 per cent. rate if they made the proper arrangements as to security and other conditions.

Yesterday these banks received word from Controller Williams that he intended to publish a list of those banks having no collateral loans above 6 per cent., and asking if they could not qualify for this list, inasmuch as they had few loans at higher rates, and these were being adjusted. With the exception of three banks, they were able to report that these adjustments had been completed, and that no loans remained at above 6 per cent.

GAIN IN TRADE BALANCE.

October Exports Estimated at $200,000,000, Imports at $140,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Commerce Department officials estimated tonight that October's export balance in favor of American trade would amount to $60,000,000. That would be an increase of $44,000,000 over September's balance, indicating the tremendous extent of the trade pendulum's swing since the first month of the war. In August the value of imports exceeded exports by $20,000,000, but as the sea highways were cleared and war began to make its demands on American mills and granaries there was an immediate change in the flow of trade and balances established to help meet American obligations abroad.

MORE THAN $300,000 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Fund Managers Announce New Committees in Buffalo, and Springfield.

RED CROSS TOTAL $326,766

Loan Exhibition of War Photographs for Homeless Women and Children.

The Belgian Relief Fund at noon yesterday was $296,395.43. Subsequent subscriptions, it was said, probably increased it to more than $300,000. It was announced at the committee's offices that Belgian committees, which will work with the New York committee, had been organized in Buffalo and Springfield, Mass., Gen. Edmund Hayes heads the Buffalo and Joseph C. Allen the Springfield committees.

It was also announced that Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, who is lecturing in the United States and Canada, is having great success in the West. She spoke in Chicago last night.

Subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. The persons who subscribed the $11,094.77 acknowledged yesterday, and their gifts, cents omitted, were:

N. T.	$1,000
Mrs. A. H. McNeely	1,000
L. C. Ault	1,000
L. C. Ault	100
H. Walton	500
Belgian Fund, Banker, Ma	311
M. A.	500
A. e. C. Country Club Ladies	100
T. C. Gal	100
J. C. Lockwood	100
Mrs. Sherman	100
Otto M. Eidlitz	100
F. V. Lansing	100
Mrs. E. B. Camp	100
Mrs. N. C. Ferguson	100
Burr	100
Mrs. H. Pratt	100
Charlotte Smith (monthly)	100
Wilhelm's C. Brumm	100
Apsa S. Krum	100
A. Allegorato	100
Ferraro	100
Mrs. C. M. Seymour	100
Manville & Son	100
Bottler & Bowns	100
Emma	100
Mrs. Stetson Cadwalader's Clerks	100
Van Brunt	100
C. M. Gamble	100
Mrs. Williams	100
R. Walsh	100
C. D. Crawford	100
Mrs. Wm. Rhinelander	100
Mrs. R. S. Slocum	100
W. E. Cushing	100
C. F. Wilks	100
Mary Seymour	100
Anonymous	100
J. E. Tower	100
John T. Capsel	100
Doran Bros.	100
S. E. Bunker	100
G. F. B.	100
Miss Jean Mills	100
Mrs. C. M. Connelly	100
J. W. Penny	100
Howard B. Snow	100
L. F. Rhoades	100
J. Walter Lord	100
Masonry of J. M. M.	100
Lee B. Bennett	100
Mrs. P. F. Botsong	100
Mrs. T. F. Appleton	100
Chaser Randall	100
Blanche Durand	100
Ralph M. Kutz	100
Kate Roach	100
M. Whitlock	100
C. J. Sturms	100
W. T. Hildrup, Jr.	100
William H. Hall	100
Army & Navy Dau.	100
Cunningham Brick Co.	100
W. S. Emerson	100
M. and L. McCreath	100
Maria J. Costello	100
Anonymous	100
Edward P. Fleming	100
F. A. Marin	100
L. L. Dickinson	100
S. A. Maynard	100
J. G.	100
Mrs. E. Gassman	100
Mrs. Hutchings	100
Mary M. Claware	100
Florence Buchanan	100
Mrs. W. Buchanan	100
F. S. Mahoney	100
F. A. Heffernan	100
David L. Prime	100
Mrs. D. L. Prime	100
Myra L. Post	100
J. Neville	100
Mary D. Valentine	100
M. Gravet	100
Jane B. Weaver	100
Grace Potter	100
Frances E. Fraser	100
Mrs. A. Jones	100
Margaret M. Ingham	100
W. C. Van Benschoten	100
Mrs. A. Brumm	100
Employes Cane Co.	100
Miss Mattie Causey	100
Indianapolis	100
Charity Ball	100
Mrs. E. P. Evans	100
O. S. Payne	100
Mrs. Wm. Rhinelander	100
Mrs. O. Weinberg	100
A. F. Short, Jr.	100
Anonymous	100
Mrs. P.	100
W. D. Rockwell	100
Ira H. Rickenbo	100
C. A. Raseley	100
A. G. Brown	100
Mrs. W. P. Barben	100
Eleanor C. Dodd	100
F. W. Brown	100
A. E. Powell	100
F.	100
Samuel Mallroy	100
Miss Fuller	100
Bible Class M. E. Church, Orange, N. J.	100
W. B. Sanders	100
Victor A. Emmons	100
Dr. L. Schaefer	100
F. H. McHeffey	100
J. H. Doran	100
H. Hannay	100
C. B. Wells	100
Gibbons	100
Mrs. C. Sterne	100
Brotherhood	100
Miss J. F. Gilles	100
A. S. Van Winkle	100
C. G. Howland	100
Henrique	100
E. Mullarky	100
M.	100
Mrs. P. A. Laufferty	100
G. W. Mosher	100
Clare F. Smith	100
Anonymous	100
T. T. Matchett	100
J. Graham	100
Barnett	100
C. H. Sprague	100
Carrie F. Brush	100
Angelin Dudley	100
Mrs. Whitlock	100
Mrs. N. C. Ferguson	100
Mrs. H. Pratt	100
Princeton, Cal	60
Mrs. C. H. Payne	50
Charlotte Smith	50
J. Kath. Macdonald	50
James F. Sturgis	50
Wilhelm's C. Brumm	50
Miss Paul Schmidt	50
Anonymous	50
Mrs. C. M. Mayhew	50
Mrs. Thompson	50
Rose Rauhofer	50
Roger S. Boardman	50
Miss A. R. Lane	50
Mrs.	50
Archie and Minnie Himmel	25
Lydia M. Dame	25
A. G.	25
Dr. W. L. Daniell	25
C. B. Mosbrucker	25
Mrs. Wm. Rhinelander	25
Mrs. H. Schiffe	25
William P. Blake	25
Alten B. Johnson	25
Mrs. and C. S.	25
Curtis	40
Point Judith Baptist Church	44
Harriett Alexander	40
R. B. Lawrence	25
Mrs. E. M. Townsend	25
A. C. Coolidge	100
Henry Parkman	100
Mrs. Parkman	100
G. H. Richmond	100
Huston Wyeth	100
David C. Whitney	100
Mrs. A. M. Whitney	100
Miss Guernsey	100
Maxine Boehler	100
Ellen C. Palmer	100
H. H. Walbridge	100
Mrs. H. H. Cliffe	50
William P. Blake	50
Alten B. Johnson	50
Mrs. and C. S.	50
Curtis	40
Point Judith Baptist Church	44
Harriett Alexander	40
R. B. Lawrence	25
G. W. Cannon	5
Mrs. Cannuhan	1
Mrs. J. E. Bond	1
Pauline Ricker	1
Rose A. Levy	1
Miss S. Karelsen	1
Lawlessin clerks	24
E. D. Mackay	2
Florence A. Geib	5
Anonymous	1
Mrs. K. M. Morse	1
Agnes O'Connor	1
Henry Wollman	1
W. T. French	1
Marians	1
G. Friedlaender	1
Mrs. W. D. Barnard	1
M. Moran	1
C. W. Navis	1
Miss M. M. Ray	2
Cash	1
Mrs. E. Glenn	10
Cash	1
Armasias	1
Mrs. E. M. Favor	1
E. H.	10
L. Hart	1
A. Marshall	1
Mrs. E. K. Fitz Hugh	1
R. E. Williams	10
Mrs. C. H. Birdsall	10
H.	10
McArthur children	1
Mrs. Lilly Jones	1
A poor family	1
G. S. Meaker	10
A. Lamen	10
John Jonson	1
John S. James	15
Una Belin	1
Mrs. E. Wood	10
Mrs. L. Banker	1
Mrs. G. K. Michler	5
M. Curtis	6
S.	1
Mrs. R. Langer	1
Mr. Hamlin	5
Cash	1
Frank M. Harrow	5
Mrs. B. Marshall	2

Red Cross Fund $326,766.

The Red Cross European Fund in New York now amounts to $326,766.09, of which amount $2,969.22 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 120 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscribers and their contributions, cents omitted, were:

Merchants' Association	$1,100
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	333
Chamber of Commerce Dinner Fund	1,000
Alvin Miael	100
Julius A. Bower	100
Through John Wanamaker	92
Through The Staats Zeitung	85
Robert B. Woodward	58
Sunshine Girls, Oyster Bay	60
Westchester Red Cross	58
Pres. Church, Flemington, N. Y.	53
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	50
The Edward Flash Company	50
Yestry Intercession Church	50
Iaily Red Cross Auxiliary, Kingsbridge	49
Children of the Mediator, Kingsbridge	48
Barn Dance, Little River Farm	26
Miss Gertrude Felts	25
Faith Pres. Church, New York	25
Harry Holme Relief Club	25
Helen Achilles	15
A. S. Hart's lecture, Nassau Co. Club	15
The Rev. E. Walker	12
Reformed Church, Williamsburg	12
L. P. Ferris Post, G. A. R., New Canaan, Conn.	10
Herring Block	10
Harriet Le Roy Cox	10
Cash	10
Mrs. J. A. Turner	10
E. and J. Walker	10
Wyoming Presb'n., Youngstown, Ohio	10
Ladies, North Plainfield	10
Bridge party, Lang Branch	10
W. G. Ritchie & Co. Camp Fire Girls	10
Richard B. Churches, Westport	10
Rel. Church, New Baltimore	10
Patterson Boy Scouts	10
Mount Vernon Cong. Church	10
Cornelia N. Raymond	10
Miss M. C. L. Cox	10
St. Paul's P. E. Ch., Gladwin, Mich.	10
Anonymous	10
Janet Hay	10
Mrs. H. A. Sproull	10
G. V. B.	10
A. L. Bailey	10
Mrs. F. T. Parsons	10
Mrs. H. T. Stevens	10
Church Red Cross, East Orange, N. J.	10
A Few Girls	10
M. G. M.	10
Miss Annie Rose	10
G. C. Rodewell	10
Mrs. John Tucker	10
The Trend	10
E. MacDonald	10
Bertha Ehrlich	10
St. Stephen's Church, Culpeper, Va.	1

Women of France Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $28,925.28, of which $742 was received yesterday from these persons:

H. H. Cammann	$250
J. & A. G. Hunter	25
W. Waldemar Hunter	25
W. Mitlenberger	25
H. Harper	5
Maurice Kelton	25
Personal friend	50
Miss M. L. Meaman	5
Miss G. Emmons	20
Miss M. D. Tevar	50
Yesterday's contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital Fund totaled $1,007.70, which brought the fund to $138,446.56. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributors were:

G. A. Gardner	$2,000
Miss E. Bacon	1,000
Mrs. H. B. Hammond	1,000
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	500
Mrs. J. Lawrence Pierrepont	500
Nursing Fund, Red Cross	300
Anna R. Green	200
Mrs. G. G. Freling-huysen	100
Mrs. M. Bamis	100
A. C. Coolidge	100
Henry Parkman	100
Mrs. Parkman	100
G. H. Richmond	100
Huston Wyeth	100
David C. Whitney	100
Mrs. A. M. Whitney	100
Miss Guernsey	100
Maxine Boehler	100
Ellen C. Palmer	100
H. H. Walbridge	100
Mrs. H. H. Cliffe	50
William P. Blake	50
Alten B. Johnson	50
Mrs. and C. S. Curtis	40
Point Judith Baptist Church	44
Harriett Alexander	40
R. B. Lawrence	25
Mrs. E. M. Townsend	25
Cash	25
Cash	25
W. T. Barbour	25
Burton Le Doux	25
C. C. Crehore	25
W. L. and J. C.	25

The war as recorded by newspaper staff photographers of the United States and Great Britain, is to be displayed at a loan exhibit by the Museum of French Art for the benefit of the women and children rendered homeless by the war. Several hundred photographs will be put on view in the Scribner Building, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, for two weeks beginning Nov. 7. There will also be lectures by returned war correspondents and others on special evenings, to be announced later.

The admission has been fixed at 25 cents, which will be raised to $1 on certain days to be announced later.

The Supply of Fashions from Paris Direct to

HARPER'S BAZAR

has not been interrupted

Authentic models from such famous creators of fashion as Callot, Soeurs, Premet, Drecoll, Cheruit, Jenny and others have been continuously received from Harper's Bazar's exclusive correspondents and artists.

Paris Fashions

will appear regularly in every issue of

HARPER'S BAZAR

At News Stands — Fifteen Cents

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE, MINE OWNER, DEAD

Stricken Suddenly at His Home in Saratoga, Where He Had Gone to Vote.

HIS MONTANA OPERATIONS

Won $10,000,000 Verdict from Amalgamated Copper Co.—Prosecuted as Head of Mercantile Bank.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—F. Augustus Heinze, owner of immense copper interests in the West, died suddenly here tonight. Mr. Heinze, whose legal residence was Saratoga, came here yesterday from New York to vote. He became ill suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of his counsel, Judge Nash Rockwood. His condition grew steadily worse and he expired early this evening. Mr. Heinze had been ill since last June with cirrhosis of the liver. He came here against the advice of his physician.

Mr. Heinze had made his home in Saratoga for the last six months, and his son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr., 2 years old, was the only relative he had here. His wife died a year ago. A sister of Mr. Heinze, Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, and two brothers, Arthur P. and Otto Heinze of New York, left for Saratoga upon being notified of his death.

Born in Brooklyn in 1869, Mr. Heinze's life was an unusual one. After being graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute he entered Columbia, and was graduated from the Mining School with the class of 1889. He studied in Germany for a short time and then went out to Montana, where at the age of 20 he was the dominating figure in the copper mining business as well as in politics. His father was Otto Heinze and his mother before marriage was a Miss Lida M. Lacey; thus F. Augustus Heinze was of German-Irish parentage.

Mr. Heinze's first property in Butte was the Rarus on which he secured a bond and lease after which he eventually bought the property for $400,000. Following this, at the age of twenty-six, he went to Trail, in the Kootenay mining district of Northwestern Canada, and built a small smelter for the Rossland ores. Then he built a narrow gauge railroad from Trail to Rossland and followed this with a project to build another from Trail to Victoria, B. C. This project obtained for him a land grant from the Government of Canada. He also owned the Rossland Miner, the only newspaper in the district. The end of his Canadian ventures came when the Canadian Pacific Railroad bought him out and paid him his own price for his mining interests, railroad, land grant, and newspaper. It was understood that he received $1,200,000.

When the settlement of the legal contest between his United Copper Company and the Amalgamated Copper Company took place, Mr. Heinze and his associates had interests in several financial institutions, among them being the Mercantile National Bank, of which he was soon elected President. About this time Mr. Heinze made New York his headquarters, and took over the active management of the Mercantile National. In October, 1907, the Heinze stocks broke in the open market from $60 to about $10, and he announced that he would resign from the bank.

Shortly after this he became involved in a number of Federal prosecutions. These were for mismanagement of the Mercantile, for overcertification of checks, and for violations of other breaches of the banking law. These suits were fought over a period of several years, and in October of this year Mr. Heinze appeared before Justice Page in the Supreme Court to answer a suit of Edwin Gould's for $1,264,449, which he had obtained on a note given to guarantee payment for 8,000 shares of Mercantile National Bank stock. At this time Mr. Heinze admitted that at the time he became President of the bank its assets amounted to $20,000,000, and that when he resigned they amounted to between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. He said further that he did not know the true condition of the bank until he was indicted for maladministration of its funds.

In February, 1911, the United Copper Company passed into the hands of a receiver, its stock of which, originally in the panic of 1907, and at one time was sold at $90 per share. At the time of the receivership it was only worth 60 cents.

Mr. Heinze married Mrs. Berenice G. Anderson, an actress, in August, 1910. In June, 1912, they were reported to have separated, and in December of the same year Mrs. Heinze began suit for divorce, which was finally settled after settlement until March, 1913, when they became reconciled on account of their child, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr.

F. Augustus Heinze was noted as a lavish entertainer in both Butte and in the city, and was a member of a number of clubs. He belonged to the Tilden and Downtown clubs of New York, the Crescent Athletic Club of Bay Ridge, the St. James's Club of Montreal, the Montana Club of Helena, and the Silver Bow Club of Butte, Mont. He was also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

GIFT FOR EACH WAR ORPHAN

Cargo for Christmas Ship Gathering Here from Every State.

Hundreds of cases containing every conceivable kind of gift for a child have been received at the Hush Terminal in Brooklyn, where the Christmas ship Jason, which will carry the gifts of American children to the orphans of the European war is being loaded.

Freight cars filled with gifts are backed into the great room assigned to the Christmas ship's cargo and unloaded. Then the contents are carried to the section where Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Commander of the Army of the East, and a number of army officers wives are sorting the gifts so that they may be easily handled when they arrive in Europe. An unending procession of mail carriers are bringing packages by parcel post from children responding to the appeal of The Chicago Herald and 200 other newspapers throughout the country. From the quantity of goods already received of which the principal articles are clothing and toys, it is sure that when the Christmas ship sails it will carry a gift for every orphan of the war.

It became apparent yesterday that if the Jason were to get off within reasonable time, a tremendous force of sorters and packers would have to be employed. When the situation was presented over the telephone to Secretary of the Navy Daniels he secured authorization for Gen. Wood to assign sixty soldiers to help to get the cargo ready. These men appeared for duty yesterday afternoon under command of Major Lawson.

Mrs. W. P. Draper, head of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, who is in control of the purchase and shipment of Red Cross supplies in New York, is giving personal supervision to the packing. Secretary Daniels has assigned Lieut. Commander Courtney, to command the Christmas ship.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Josephine Green gave a luncheon at the Plaza yesterday for Miss Constance Moore, one of the season's debutantes. The guests included the Misses Marie Thayer, Marion Tiffany, Olivia S. Erdmann, Barbara Thaw, Margaret Dixon, Gertrude Geer, and Katherine Moore.

The wedding of Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn, and Frederick G. Hostetter of Pittsburgh, is to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. There will be no reception on account of the illness of the bride's mother.

Former Attorney General and Mrs. George W. Wickersham will spend the Winter in New York, and will be at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Alexander of 504 West Eighty-sixth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter yesterday morning. The child has been named Theresa Shorter Alexander.

Miss Rosalie Bloodgood will not make her debut until next year. She has just returned from the Virginia Hot Springs with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood.

LEAVE FOR MOTHER TEACHER

Board of Education Favors Vacation for Mrs. Wagner.

The High School Committee of the Board of Education has put itself on record as favoring a leave of absence to a teacher-mother. Yesterday it voted to recommend such a leave, without pay and until next Sept. 15, to Mrs. Lora Wagner, a teacher in the Tottenville High School, who recently became a mother.

The action of the committee is only a recommendation, however, and the Board of Education may insist on a regular trial. The Committee would be the judge in such an event, but its decision could be reversed by the Board.

EDGAR F. BATESON WEDS.

Married to Miss Rosina H. Otis in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Edgar Farrar Bateson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson and a grandnephew of Jefferson Davis, and Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis, the daughter of the late Dr. William K. Otis and Mrs. Otis, was solemnized at 12 o'clock yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The chancel of the church was banked with palms and masses of white chrysanthemums, and large clusters of these flowers were tied to the pews. Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Otis walked up the nave with her uncle, Henry Reese Hoyt, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing robe of heavy white satin, with the low corsage draped in surplice fashion. Old rose point lace that had been worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, completely covered the front of the gown. The point lace veil was arranged in a flat frill over the coiffure and fell in a cascade of folds at the sides below the waist line. She carried a round bouquet of lilies of the valley tied with wide ribbons, and wore a diamond ornament on her corsage.

MISS BROWNING'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to G. S. Dickinson on Nov. 12.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Gould Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Browning, to George S. Dickinson of New York, which is to be celebrated in St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Nov. 12.

Mrs. H. S. Green is to be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Katherine, Nathalie, and Therese Browning, Harriet Lummis, Lois Scheerer, and Elizabeth T. Sabin.

Herbert C. Dickinson is to be best man for his brother. The ushers selected include Lea Garnett Day, William Sayne 3d, Melchior S. Beltshoover, W. B. Eddison, H. S. Green, R. V. Lewis, Conrad H. and Ralph H. Mathiessen.

A reception is to follow at Gracemere, the country home of the bride's parents.

VIELE—KEARNEY.

The wedding of Miss Cynthia Kearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Kearney, to Walter S. Viele took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Seventieth Street. Only the immediate families were present.

Miss Charlotte Mattiage, whose engagement to Walter S. Rupprecht was recently announced, was the bride's only attendant, and William Ziegler, Jr., acted as best man. There were no ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Viele left later for a short honeymoon.

COHEN—KASSEL.

Miss Miriam I. Kassel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kassel of 61 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Benjamin Cohen were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at Temple Beth El, at West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eisenman performed the ceremony.

Caruso at Gala for War Sufferers.

Enrico Caruso was one of the visitors at the exhibition and sale of paintings and sculpture, contributions of prominent artists, for the benefit of the war sufferers, at the Petro Studios, 450 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Caruso expressed himself as being much pleased with the work done in America for the sufferers of Europe. He examined the pictures with interest, listened to Francis Richter, the blind pianist, play two phantasies of Schuman, and discovered a portrait bust of himself that he said was the best portrait he had ever had. It was one for which he gave four sittings to Mr. Petro last year. He had never seen the result.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALBERT HOWLAND WOOD, widow of a well-known composer and inventor, died on Tuesday at her home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville. Mrs. Wood was a daughter of the late Ebenezer Aiken of Albany, and is survived by a son and three daughters.

EDWARD JOHNSON, who had been a member of the Big Six Typographical Union for twenty years, died on Monday at his home at 783 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan in 1863, and had lived for a number of years in Nyack.

Mrs. SARAH HYDE BLISS, a descendant of William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis Xavier Downes, at 906 Riverside Drive. She was 90 years old. Her husband, Chester H. Bliss, who has been dead for several years, was in the employ of the Government. Two daughters survive.

WESLEY ELLIS, an agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of an old Long Island family, is dead at his home, 243 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, from Parkin's disease. He was born in Babylon fifty-five years ago and was a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Past Master of Rondout Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. AMELIA KOCH BICHLER, widow of George C. Bichler, a master baker, who had a string of shops in Long Island City and Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 363 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 57 years. She was born in Baden, Germany.

Mrs. WILLIAM W. BOYTON, wife of a well-known resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died on Tuesday at Amityville, L. I. She was born in Springfield, L. I., fifty-seven years ago, where she lived until shortly after her marriage.

JOHN CASSIDY, a civil war veteran and a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and the Royal Arcanum, died on Tuesday at his home, 443 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 82 years of age.

Mrs. LOUISA BENJAMIN, 87 years old, widow of Sidney Benjamin, who was the oldest resident of East Meriden, Conn., died at her home there on Tuesday, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. FANNY CROSBY LOTHERINGTON, born in Yorkshire, England, seventy-eight years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, is dead at her home, 627 Hart Street, from apoplexy. She was the widow of William Lotherington and left a daughter, Alice, who is an author and a teacher in Public School 143.

Mrs. ELLEN CARROLL, wife of Peter H. Carroll, an engineer in the Fire Department stationed at headquarters, died on Tuesday at her home, 490 Marion Street, Brooklyn, aged 62. Besides her husband, she left three sons, Peter H., Jr., a letter carrier; Daniel A., a patrolman, and Edward J. Carroll.

WILLIAM CARL HENRY MULLER, 66 years old, a retired shoe merchant, is dead at his home, 76 Grove Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany and served in the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Muller was one of the oldest members of the Immanuel German Lutheran Church and for years was one of its officers. He left his wife, two daughters, and two sons, William, a Clerk in the Queens County Supreme Court, and Ludwig, a patrolman.

FRANK J. VOGEL, for nearly forty years identified with the business interests of Elizabeth, N. J., died there yesterday. For thirty years he was the Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Vogel was a Director of the Union County Savings Bank. For the last three years he had had charge of the downtown station of the Penny Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society of Union County.

JACOB BRITTON HENDERSHOTT, for twenty-one years Fish and Game Warden of Sussex County, died yesterday at his home in Newton, N. J. Born in Sweetwood seventy-seven years ago, Mr. Hendershott had made more arrests for violations of the game laws than any other Warden in New Jersey. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. LENA GARLAND, widow of Louis Garland of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday at her home in Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst, in her eighty-eighth year. She was born in Doersbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country when a young girl. Mrs. Garland had been a resident of Rochester, N. Y., for more than forty years. Her husband was one of the founders of the Temple of Rochester, of which he was Landsberg is rabbi. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

CHARITIES.

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115 East 24th Street

To Befriend, Protect, Advise and Teach Immigrant Girls in New York City.

OUR OWN FASHIONS DISPLAYED AT FETE

Novelties by New York Dressmakers Since Paris Ateliers Are Closed by War.

SOCIETY WOMEN JUDGES

Military Coat, Light Khaki Velvet Costume Among Costumes Worn by 100 Models at the Ritz.

A large and fashionable audience attended last night the opening of the Fashion Fête in the ball room of the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy in its work of relieving women and children left destitute by the European war.

The fête is being given for two days under prominent social patronage as an incentive for New York dressmakers to create and launch their own designs, as a result of the closing down of the ateliers of Paris on account of the war.

The jury of admission included Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

A hundred models were shown in groups. The procession of models appeared singly and in groups on the stage and then walked down the aisle through the audience. The gowns shown left little to be desired in grace, richness of color, taste in combinations of materials and colors, and appropriateness for the various occasions for which they were designed. Several of the models shown were decidedly ultra.

One of the smartest and most original models was a military coat, light khaki velvet costume of great simplicity. The sleeves were long, wrinkled, and almost tight to the wrists, and the skirt hung in scant straight lines. The small helmet hat matched the gown, and was trimmed with cord and spikes of the same color.

A rich example in color was a velvet tea gown, the velvet in some lights was a rich purple and in others a soft American Beauty rose. It was fashioned in simple, sweeping lines.

An unusual wedding gown had little puffed sleeves of the 1830 period, with the high puffed waist and straight skirt, and the tulle veil was ruched up on top of the head in the old-time Spanish comb effect. The bouquet was of bridal roses. This was most novel in its aspect at the present day.

There was also a shooting costume, with a rough cloth cape, and a picturesque wide brimmed felt hat with feathers at one side, all in browns, and the fair sportswoman carried a gun. The wearer of another sport costume had a Russian wolf hound in leash.

A fancy dress caused much amusement and gained no end of applause. The skirt resolved itself into pegtop trousers made up of a succession of white ruffles edged with color, a plaid jacket tight at the waist, and with flyaway skirt and a collar that rose almost to the top of the head at the back. With this was worn a small, flat oval pancake hat in green with a red velvet ribbon wound about it. The model also wore a wide ribboned monocle in her left eye and carried a cane.

Among the wraps shown was a voluminous one in ermine, the new square cape collar outlined in the ermine tails and ermine tails bordered the revers. Another in flame-colored velvet, trimmed and bordered with brown fur, brought in a brilliant flash of color.

As a rule, however, the gowns tended to subdued effects in shading. There were many swathed designs in the evening gowns, although several of the most graceful had an underskirt of straight lines. Both scant and full skirts were shown in both the gowns and the coats. The tendency in nearly all was to flat effects from the waist up and to full-ness from the waist down. Of the gowns, barring few of the evening gowns and the tea-gowns, were short, but not excessively so.

The display of genuine jewels was brilliant, one ornament loaned by a New York jeweler being worth $125,000. The total value of the necklaces, tiaras, and other ornaments worn by the models was estimated at $900,000. A number of detectives watched them during every moment of the fête.

The fête will be continued this afternoon and evening and tomorrow evening. A number of actresses have promised to attend this afternoon and assist in selling the articles exhibited, as for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy Fund. Among them are Elsie Ferguson, Pauline Frederick, Marie Doro, Edith Wynne Matthison, and Patricia Collinge.

Many dinners in the hotel restaurant preceded the exhibitions of fashions, the hostesses afterward taking their guests to the fete and dance which followed. Among these were Mrs. Gorden Harriman, who had Mayor Mitchel as the guest of honor, and Mrs. Mitchel; Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Lesley Blair, Mrs. Irs. Barrows, Mrs. Robert Brewster, and James Kidder, Owen Johnson, and Moncure Robinson.

The men in charge of the dancing included James B. Eustis, Bertram Cruger, J. Clinton Gray, Frank Crowninshield, W. Winfield Sanford, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Alfonso de Navarro, Maurice Roche, and W. H. Hoffman.

Society girls, with Mrs. Graham Blandy at their head, sold programmes at the entrance. Among them were the Misses Edith Morgan, Lisa Stillman, Ruth and Jeanne King, Katharine and Margaret Steward, Eleanor Mortimer, also Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, Mrs. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, and Mrs. Newell Tilton.

TOM GALLON DEAD.

English Novelist and Dramatist Was Born in London in 1866.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Tom Gallon, English novelist and dramatist, is dead, says an announcement issued here today.

Tom Gallon was born in London, Dec. 5, 1866. He was educated privately, and his first work was that of a clerk in a city office. In 1895 he started writing short stories and hunting for stray guineas in Grub Street.

Among his publications were, "Tatterley," "A Prince of Mischance," 1897; "The Kingdom of Hate," 1899; "A Rogue in Love," 1900; "Rickerby's Folly," 1901; "Mystery of John Peppercorn," 1902; "The Lady of the Cameo," 1903; "Jarwick," the Prodigal," 1904; "Miss the Lady," 1905; "Jimmy Quin," etc., 1906; "The Cruise of the Make-believes," and many others.

Some of his plays were, "The Man who Stole the Castle," 1900; "Menon's Garden," (with Albert Chevalier,) 1902; "The Devil's World," 1910; "The Great Gay Road," 1911, and others. Mr. Gallon was a member of the Green-room, Whitefriars and New Vagabonds Clubs.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to sail today for Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam:

Victor J. Benett, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. L. Haynes, A. B. Lamark, H. Koch, Miss Clara Blank, Mr. and Mrs. F. Muller, Mrs. D. Rothevell.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Tagus from London, via West Indies, were: Miss C. L. Alexander, O. Abel, E. S. Clarke, G. S. Glenn, G. D. Jones, Mrs. E. M. Lawrence, Miss A. F. Peterkin, Capt. R. Svane, Mrs. A. Young.

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Influences at Work In the Security Markets

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Politics Come In for Discussion —Financial Factors Continue to Improve.

Politics, which for some time had been subordinated in financial discussion to other subjects, was yesterday the chief matter of comment in the financial district. For some days the money market, and financial events generally, had been following a course conducive to greater hopefulness and the outcome of the election served to give new impetus to this feeling. Wall Street's point of view was that the result of Tuesday's balloting would serve to put a check on radicalism and would make for sounder and more helpful relationship between Government and business with the result of giving greater stimulus to initiative and enterprise in the commercial and financial worlds. Accepting the matter in this light it was natural that many in the financial district expressed greater hopefulness yesterday regarding the future, having regard particularly to the effect which the change in political conditions reflected in this election might have upon business questions, after the handicaps which the existence of the great European war puts upon business the world over, have been happily lifted.

Events in the money market supplied further evidence of the very strong drift toward still easier monetary conditions. In one or two instances, standing call loans on which 7 per cent. was being charged were reduced to 6 per cent. and the increased keenness in the demand for high grade short term securities afforded collateral evidence of the increasing supply of money. An evidence of the abundance—superabundance would be a better term to use in this connection—of currency was found in the deposit of $5,000,000 by one of the National banks and of smaller sums by other banks to retire currency which had been taken out under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. There have been other retirements of this currency in considerable blocks and the tendency in this direction promises to grow rapidly. The currency taken out by the banks which issued Aldrich-Vreeland notes at the outset of the difficulties caused by the war now carries a tax of 3½ per cent. instead of 3 per cent. and the tax will increase at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent. per month up to 6 per cent. This tax will become an increasing factor in inducing retirements of this circulation particularly inasmuch as the drift of money rates now is strongly downward.

The chances are that some other banks which are charging more than 6 per cent. on their call loans would have reduced their rates yesterday in view of the rapid improvement in the banking position had it not been for the further action of the Controller of the Currency in making it known that he proposed to make public a list of all the banks in New York which were charging no more than 6 per cent. on their collateral loans. It would not be surprising if some of the banks were thereby deterred from decreasing their rates because of unwillingness to change their rates under what they might regard as an attempt at pressure in a matter which is not under the regulation of the Controller of the Currency and which rests with the discretion and business judgment of the individual banks. The further exchange of telegrams which went on yesterday between New York banks and the Controller of the Currency seemed to suggest that there was still confusion in the minds of Washington officials between credit and currency. These Washington telegrams also served to increase the feeling among bankers that the Controller's office was misjudging the duties imposed upon it by law in attempting to govern the rates of interest which individual national banks are charging on their loans.

Inquiries now being made by the Controller about the amount of Clearing House certificates still outstanding seem to indicate that the Government is desirous of seeing all of these certificates retired by the time the Federal Reserve Banks are put in operation the week after next. A number of New York bankers find themselves in agreement with this suggestion for it is coming to be more widely recognized that the large inflow of cash and the freer credit facilities now existing combine to make it desirable that these certificates should be retired in the near future. It was suggested in one quarter yesterday that if it were not convenient to do away at this time with some of the loans represented by these certificates that a process of rediscounting among the Clearing House banks themselves might well be resorted to to clear up the Clearing House loan certificate account and thus restore the clearings to a purely cash basis.

The rate of iron production in the United States last month according to the figures compiled by the Iron Age was the smallest since January, 1911, but despite this fact and despite the current talk of possible necessity for further wage reductions in the steel trade a more hopeful attitude on the part of steel interests is reported. The Chairman of the Steel Corporation in a statement made yesterday said that he was still hoping for a substantial improvement in business in the near future.

BANK CLEARINGS CONTRACT

Clearings through the banks continue in much smaller volume than in recent preceding years, the total for October at all cities in the United States, according to returns received by R. G. Dun & Co. from 129 leading centres, amounting to $11,806,373,147, a decrease of 25.6 per cent., as compared with the same month last year and of 31.9 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1912.

The practical cessation of business in speculative and financial channels owing to the continued close of the leading Exchanges is reflected in marked contraction at New York City, that centre reporting losses of 35.5 and 44.7 per cent., respectively, in the comparison with 1913 and 1912.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

Thirteen roads	$65,868,477	+ $2,763,466
Twenty-nine roads	142,347,890	— 11,666,431
Total (42 roads)	208,216,367	— 8,930,025

NET.

Twenty-two roads	$33,678,696	+ $3,353,554
Twenty roads	28,269,200	— 3,152,002
Total (42 roads)	61,947,956	+ 201,552

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,015	1,015	1,015
Gross	939,902	930,979	937,867
Net after tax.	202,519	136,403	202,164
3 mos. gross	2,856,060	2,782,965	2,755,745
Net after tax.	593,054	424,166	761,291

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for September—

Gross	271,966	319,045	289,869
Net	60,983	37,231	91,791
Def. after chg.	31,634	68,387	34,904
3 mos. gross	866,010	1,005,538	923,384
Net	199,004	211,456	238,476
Def. after chg.	77,379	96,599	58,326

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for September—

Mileage	5,034	4,923	4,723
Gross	4,902,027	5,321,306	4,902,218
Net after tax.	1,351,149	1,395,841	1,874,744
3 mos. gross	14,110,885	15,378,412	14,328,946
Net after tax.	3,017,541	3,267,939	3,576,148

MAINE CENTRAL for September—

Gross	$1,056,375	$1,095,734	$1,035,847
Net after tax.	273,899	287,850	306,086
3 mos. gross	3,137,367	3,152,508	3,071,847
Net after tax.	832,251	726,965	841,139

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for September—

Gross	5,802,878	6,152,739	5,985,230
Net after tax.	1,779,607	1,684,404	2,232,070
3 mos. gross	17,314,920	18,164,961	18,140,189
Net after tax.	4,973,472	5,040,250	6,817,085

ROCK ISLAND LINES for September—

Mileage	8,329	8,011	8,042
Gross	6,881,092	6,212,448	6,338,015
Net after tax.	1,761,987	1,550,572	1,597,686
3 mos. gross	19,864,880	18,432,104	18,070,284
Net after tax.	4,880,643	3,891,933	4,770,488

WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ended June 30—

Oper. revenue	8,207,736	7,632,079	7,243,058
Oper. expenses	7,848,611	6,019,147	4,883,280
Net op. rev.	419,106	1,613,532	2,359,777
Out op., net	11,754	2,341	8,431
Tot. op. rev.	417,352	1,615,873	2,383,208
Taxes	263,205	240,000	252,000
Oper. inc.	154,147	1,375,873	2,111,209
†Other inc.	227,453	1,084,050	925,427
Total inc.	381,602	2,459,923	3,036,636
Charges	3,007,267	2,874,806	2,389,306
Deficit	2,715,665	414,972	*647,270

†Including interest on capital advances for construction of new lines and work in progress.
*Surplus. †Debit.

WESTERN MARYLAND—

	1914.	1913.	Inc.
Gross	724,690	731,032	*6,341
Net	185,176	138,400	46,776
Oper. income	160,676	118,900	41,776

From July 1—

	1914.	Inc.
Gross	$2,200,247	$22,585
Net	602,022	124,918
Operating income	528,522	109,918

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS, for September—

	1914.	1913.	Dec.
Gross	$113,018	$114,658	$1,640
Net earnings	48,279	48,295	15
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,734	15,967	232
9 mos. gross	950,589	939,478	*11,163
Net earnings	382,955	377,542	*5,412
Sur. aft. chgs.	91,644	93,078	1,435

*Increase.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY, for the year ended June 30—

Gross Earnings.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Iron dept.	11,477,807	14,982,804	15,140,528
Indus. dept.	6,325,719	9,853,222	9,227,109
Total	17,803,026	24,315,387	24,268,432

Operating Expenses.

Operat. exp.	16,729,255	20,695,621	20,496,171
Net	1,073,770	3,620,201	3,772,261
Other income	577,477	755,029	676,693
Total income	1,651,247	4,375,805	4,448,975
Charges	2,557,216	2,648,703	2,647,746
Deficit	905,968	*1,727,102	*1,801,228

*Surplus.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$311,638	$280,022	$31,694
Net aft. taxes	116,289	110,802	*5,513
Surp. aft. chgs.	64,862	72,271	*7,409
Bal. aft. pf. div.	49,757	59,489	*9,732
9 mos. gross	2,728,558	2,444,698	283,860
Net aft. taxes	1,065,541	973,662	91,879
Surp. aft. chgs.	610,295	569,465	40,830
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	474,863	449,584	25,279

*Decrease.

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 25—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	5,237,285	5,736,601	5,414,151
Expenses	3,804,743	3,650,801	4,109,514
Net	1,432,542	2,053,800	1,304,638
Interest	340,140	346,640	370,140
Deprecia'n, &c.	465,407	642,030	467,048
Surplus	626,995	1,067,140	438,450
Dividends	665,490	427,000	427,000
Deficit	38,497	*640,140	*11,450

*Surplus.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for September—

Gross	232,187	198,956	165,170
Net aft. taxes	87,336	56,832	44,596
Surp. aft. chgs	49,822	23,250	11,438

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY and allied companies for the year ended June 30—

Gross earn.	5,156,048	4,864,107	4,556,194
Net earnings	2,500,140	2,447,116	2,135,290
Other income	80,910	86,706	69,150
Total income	2,671,050	2,533,822	2,204,440
Int., taxes, &c.	1,615,430	1,500,802	1,423,202
Surplus	1,055,590	1,033,221	781,247
Dividends	781,949	683,709	623,949
Adjustments	83,680	50,144	51,478
Surplus	189,956	633,365	572,471

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Receipts and expenditures at Nov. 2:

	Nov. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$218,797	$218,797	$76,136,341
Ordinary	967,980	967,980	108,770,706
Cor. & inc. tax	16,901	16,901	8,488,482
Miscellaneous	30,971	30,971	28,671,447
Total	1,234,650	1,234,650	222,067,062
Expenditures	3,572,033	3,572,033	263,696,808
Deficit	2,337,382	2,337,382	45,629,746

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99⅝	99¼	5.20
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.70
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99½	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98¾	98¾	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	97½	98½	7.00
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916	98	98	5.63
Consolidated Gas Co., 6%	June, 1915	100 7-16	100⅝	5.90
Erie R. R., 6%	Apr., 1915	98	98	10.89
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	96½	97½	7.70
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	92	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99	100	6.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98¼	99	6.00
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	99	99	13.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99½	5.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	96	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98	98	
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915		99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	89	95	8.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98¼	6.50
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	100¾	101¼	4.00
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103½	104¼	4.77
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 6%	May, 1915	99	99	13.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	6.00
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916	96½	96	6.35
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97	99	5.80
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	97	97	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	93	95	6.30
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98	99	6.05
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	98	98¼	6.35
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	98	98	6.50

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Oct. 24 to 31, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bds.
Outstanding Oct. 24	$82,042,214.15	$83,556,108.42	$6,157,425.00
Net decrease	200,211.73	1,418,229.63	*$50,000.00
Outstanding Oct. 31	$82,833,002.42	$82,142,378.79	$6,507,425.00
Cash balance Oct. 31	53,298,076.60		
Net obligation	$19,534,925.82		

*Decrease.

TEXAS LAND COMPANY FAILS

San Antonio Concern Has Liabilities of $8,030,934.

Alleging that it had liabilities of $8,030,934 and assets of only $758,355, the Empire Trust Company filed yesterday in the Federal District Court a voluntary bankruptcy petition against the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, the principal office of which is in Toronto. The Empire Trust Company is not a creditor, but has taken action as trustee for an issue of $6,500,000 worth of first mortgage bonds.

The Empire concern has been engaged in buying and selling lands for irrigation in Texas and its bonds are secured by shares of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company. Among its principal creditors are the Canadian Bank of Commerce for $540,000, secured by the bonds of the company; J. H. Dunn, of London, $847,660; the Keystone Land and Cattle Company, of Texas, $99,470 and the Bank of Scotland, $612,046, secured by the San Antonio bonds.

Among the assets are certain debts due to the alleged bankrupts including an open account which amounts to $412,417.48, one of the items of which is a debt of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company for $329,365.72. The San Antonio Company also lays claim to an accounting for a great stretch of land in Bexar, Medina and Bandera Counties, Texas, after the first mortgage for £1,600,000 held by the Empire Trust Company has been discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company planned to build a large reservoir to store water for the irrigation of 60,000 acres near San Antonio, Texas. When the plan was completed the disttrict suffered from a drought. In addition to the bonds the company has $8,000,000 stock outstanding. The land is now held at $125 an acre, which is a lower price than that made at the time of the organization of the company.

COLORADO FUEL'S REPORT.

President Says Mine Troubles Were Due to Outside Influences.

President J. F. Welborn says in the annual report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that the labor troubles that have rent Colorado were neither agitated nor caused because of differences between the workmen and employers.

"It has been, in fact, a contest between an outside labor organization, known as the United Mine Workers of America," says the report, "trying to force its regime upon the coal mining industry of the State. Recognizing our responsibility to the stockholders and our employes for the proper conduct of the affairs of the company, we believe it to be our duty to take a stand with our workmen against the invasion of that organization."

Gross earnings in the year ended June 30 were $17,803,025, a decrease from 1913 of $6,512,853. Operating and management expenses required $16,729,255, against $20,695,621, and net income of $1,073,770 showed a falling of $2,546,-466 from the operation of the properties. Other revenue amounted to $577,000. The year's deficit was $958,968, as compared with a surplus in the preceding year of $1,647,192.

Trust Companies Gain Resources.

The aggregate resources of trust companies of the country on June 30, 1914, were $5,924,979,000, as compared with $3,917,442,000 on the same date six years before, according to "Trust Companies of the United States," the twelfth edition of which has just been issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. The total on the later date was more than one-half as large as the resources of all the national banks at the same time.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—The following cotton middling sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Sales.
New Orleans	1,415	7 8-16c.
Galveston	400	7¾c.
Mobile	25	7 3-16c.
Savannah	3,151	7¼c.
Charleston	100	7c.
Wilmington		7c.
Norfolk	815	7¼c.
Memphis	3,900	7c.
Augusta	953	7 5-16c.
Houston	2,643	7¾c.
Dallas	4,598	6¾c.

WAR

Affects the price of wheat.

1,000-Bushel Odd Lots
(Corresponding to 10 Shares)
Bought and sold on the
Chicago Board of Trade.
Send for our Special Wheat Circular
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Bread 2538-9. 32 Broadway, N. Y.
Established and in continuous existence over 15 years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says:
"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

ONE of the weightiest questions affecting every business man concerns the *administration* of his estate in accordance with his desires.

We maintain a trained and efficient organization to furnish *deliberate* answers to such questions and assist in carrying them out.

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Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Office: 166 Montague Street / 369 Fulton Street

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
Wall St. Office: 55 Cedar St. Madison Ave. Office: 60th St. at Park Ave.

Investor's Opportunity.
A HIGHLY RATED AND ESTABLISHED FIRM MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING AN ABSOLUTELY STAPLE ARTICLE SEEKS PARTY TO INVEST $25,000 TO $50,000. HAS IN THE COURSE OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT ADDITIONAL ARTICLE, WHICH IT CONTROLS, AND WHICH WHILE ABSOLUTELY STAPLE, IS HIGHLY PROFITABLE. WILL COMMUNICATE WITH PRINCIPALS ONLY. B 23 TIMES.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
DUE OCT. 1, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on November 30th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

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CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. INCOME MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Peoria & Eastern Railway Company:

The undersigned, BONDHOLDERS PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, owning or representing a large number of the bonds above referred to, believe that a thorough investigation of the affairs of this Company will show earnings applicable to the interest on said bonds. A preliminary examination and report has been procured in which conditions are disclosed which, in the opinion of the Committee, clearly justify further investigation. It is believed that such an investigation will prove advantageous to the bondholders.

The Committee, therefore, invites the co-operation of all bondholders and suggests that an early deposit of bonds will greatly expedite its work. **The Empire Trust Company, 66 Cedar Street, New York, and 41 Threadneedle Street, London, England will act as Depositary** for the Committee under certain Deposit Agreements, filed with it, and will issue to the Depositors its negotiable Certificates in the place and stead of the bonds.

Copies of the Deposit Agreements and other information may be obtained by application to the Depositary or the Secretary of the Committee, at Room 146, No. 80 Broadway, New York City.

Committee:

FRANK D. KETCHAM,
Secretary to the Committee,
80 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN F. WALLACE, Chairman,
Of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
66 Cedar Street, New York City.
41 Threadneedle Street, London, England.

THOMAS DENNY,
Of Denny, Pouroy & Company.

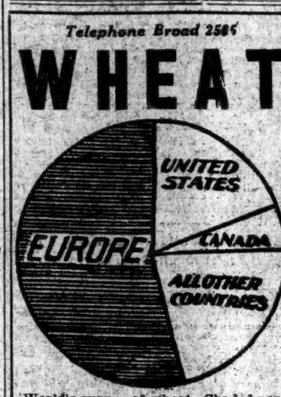
CRISP, RANDALL & CRISP,
Counsel,
80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FLOYD W. MUNDY,
Of James H. Oliphant & Company.

LEWIS E. WARING,
Of Edward Sweet & Company.

Telephone Broad 2585

WHEAT



World's supply of wheat. Shaded portion shows production affected by war.

Send for our Special Grain Letter.

RENSKORF, LYON & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. / New York Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.

33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR.) **New York.**

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,005.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE MUTUAL LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1945.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund, applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue on November 20, 1914, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously, the sum of Two thousand sixty-two and 58-100 Dollars ($2,062.58.)

Sealed offers of said bonds must be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before November 19, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Bonds must be delivered on November 20th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, November 5, 1914.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,455.86. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, October 15th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The L

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank

Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$38,567,005.79
Clearing House Loan Certificates on Hand		1,700,000.00
Due from Banks		8,106,561.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,488,527.01
Cash and Reserve		17,194,494.64
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit		3,007,462.23
		$70,064,051.17

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)		5,167,384.79
Circulation		1,648,997.50
Letters of Credit		3,033,102.00
Deposits:		
Individual	$36,394,814.19	
Bank	22,319,752.69	58,714,566.88
		$70,064,051.17

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 345.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$37,586,059.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		601.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		1,640,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		3,652,500.00
Other securities to secure circulation		5,660,360.11
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		1,037,516.28
All other stocks		86,300.00
Customers' liability, letters of credit, acceptances		776,168.14
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$1,235,640.77	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,765,166.24	
Checks and other cash items	109,232.56	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,051,407.76	
Notes of other national banks	1,286,150.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,407.77	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	6,979,264.00	
Legal-tender notes	4,002,450.00	17,614,735.10
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		530,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		247,884.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		389,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		118,900.00
Total		$70,189,774.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		673,495.86
Reserved for taxes		70,519.56
National bank notes outstanding		7,784,200.00
Due to other national banks	$18,490,981.54	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	3,172,505.43	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,151,878.81	
Dividends unpaid	1,016.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	27,699,248.76	
Demand certificates of deposit	417,994.45	
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	10,000.00	
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	1,450,000.00	
Certified checks	445,418.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	450,896.85	
United States deposits	1,000.00	51,210,635.61
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		2,622,000.00
Lotters of credit		796,245.37
Acceptances		52,678.14
Total		$70,189,774.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, HARRY E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

G. P. KNIGHT, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
HORACE HAVEMEYER,
DANIEL P. MORSE,
THEO. F. WHITMARSH,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 732.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$100,926,488.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		15.59
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		3,825,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		17,630,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		15,467,882.51
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		4,629,326.61
Stocks		250,001.00
Banking house		2,500,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		785,964.24
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		4,452,694.95
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		836,720.60
Checks and other cash items		410,520.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,760,850.96
Notes of other national banks		581,175.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,939.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$22,188,776.00	
Legal-tender notes	8,535,820.00	30,724,596.00
Clearing House loan certificates		5,260,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		553,424.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		1,621,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		254,062.50
Interest accrued		232,546.46
Total		$209,105,222.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		6,744,906.52
Reserved for taxes		715,723.47
National bank notes outstanding		31,042,397.50
Acceptances under letters of credit		785,964.24
Due to other national banks	$27,113,063.45	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	33,624,636.85	
Dividends unpaid	14,145.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	65,561,735.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,537,170.31	
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	70,519.56	
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	100,000.00	
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	400,000.00	
Certified checks	494,637.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,249,529.93	
Unearned discount		134,114,939.12
Total		701,290.86
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:		$209,105,222.01

I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

H. CALLANAN, Notary Public Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES LANIER,
CHARLES H. ALLEN,
HENRY W. DE FOREST,
Directors.

[No. 2305.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close business Oct. 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,580,534.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,177.28
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		900,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		2,167,067.46
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $10,000; to secure postal savings, none		10,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		954,710.23
Advances on letters of credit		41,553.74
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,164,797.27
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings		119,133.00
Checks and other cash items		218,492.56
Exchanges for Clearing House		587,065.40
Notes of other national banks		3,000,560.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		6,870.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,760,146.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,555,557.00	4,315,703.50
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		1,120,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		90,414.79
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		75,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		16,000.00
Total		$35,170,721.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		854,734.23
Reserved for taxes		25,789.90
National bank notes outstanding		837,000.00
Letters of credit issued		41,553.74
Due to other national banks	$745,196.82	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	284,197.82	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	327,450.46	
Dividends unpaid	25,940.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	18,913,008.90	
Demand certificates of deposit	33,921.53	
Certified checks	16,141.37	
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,478.96	
United States deposits	10,367.07	
		20,691,005.03
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		900,000.00
Liabilities other than those stated above		2,634.21
Total		$35,170,721.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public, Bronx Co. Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 52.

Correct—Attest:
HARRY J. LUCE,
EDWARD L. ROSSITER,
WILLIAM BREWSTER,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

43 Cedar St., New York City.

A dividend of Twenty-five ($.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 20th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,

43 Exchange Place,

New York, N. Y.

The regularly quarterly dividend (seventh quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record November 15th, 1914. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 30,000,000

Invites Your Account

Condensed Statement of Condition, The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York at the Close of Business, October 31, 1914:

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$17,562,438.60
U. S. Bonds	1,350,000.00
Other Stocks & Bonds	2,991,706.78
Banking House	170,000.00
Cash and Exchange	7,643,245.50
	$29,717,390.88

Liabilities

Capital	$2,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,390,553.95
Circulation	1,676,897.50
Deposits	23,405,939.43
	$29,717,390.88

Officers

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President
FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, Vice-Pres.
WILLIAM H. STRAWS, Vice-Pres.
BERT L. BASKINS, Cashier.
HENRY L. CADMUS, Asst. Cash.
NORBORNE P. GATLING, A. C.
WALTER D. ROSE, Asst. Cash.
HENRY C. HOOLEY, Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. HARD, Chairman.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9955.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,427,594.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,985.31
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		100,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		971,999.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,480.31
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		358,291.36
All other stocks		88,188.87
Safe deposit vaults		50,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,521,178.35
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		510,778.39
Checks and other cash items		25,361.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		224,061.97
Notes of other national banks		116,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		64.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,306,004.00	
Legal-tender notes	298,300.00	2,604,304.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		51,504.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		55,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		42,000.00
Total		$16,651,282.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		432,622.87
Reserved for taxes		6,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		684,920.00
Due to other national banks	$3,631,136.94	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	299,844.29	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,169,658.31	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,292,266.01	
Demand certificates of deposit	28,813.33	
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	50,000.00	
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	751,287.86	
Certified checks	230,382.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,746.33	
United States deposits	50,000.00	
		14,537,659.84
Total		$16,651,282.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

JOSEPH I. DENIEF, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
MICHAEL DREICER,
Directors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 570 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be counted as the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering note paper, printing paper and wrapping papers at the places named in Schedule No. 3. Apply to Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, or Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
111 Fifth Avenue.

A dividend of 5% has been declared upon the Common Stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 14, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, October 30th, 1914.

MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,

43 Exchange Place,

New York, N. Y.

The regularly quarterly dividend (seventh quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1914, to stockholders of record November 15th, 1914. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1, 1914. Dividends declared at the close of business on November 1, 1914.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

TRUNK LINES MAY PAY.

Commerce Commission Decides Long Pending St. Louis Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the case involving allowances made by the trunk line railroads to the Manufacturers' Railway Company of St. Louis, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided today that the allowances should not exceed $2.50 a car above the regular freight rates from points in other States to St. Louis.

The commission declined to establish joint rates between the trunk lines and the Manufacturers Railway, but held that if the trunk lines should elect voluntarily to establish such rates, "the division thereof which they may lawfully pay to the Manufacturers' Railway may not, in view of the common ownership of a majority of the stock of that carrier and of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, its largest shipper, be more than is just and reasonable for its service."

In years past an allowance of $4.50 a car was made by certain trunk lines to the Manufacturers' Railway. These lines asked permission of the commission for a restoration of that allowance. In its order of today the commission directs the cancellation of those tariffs.

The Manufacturers' Railway case has been pending before the commission for about five years. The railway is owned and operated by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and practically belts St. Louis. It originally was purely a plant facility, but in recent years it has handled, as a terminal railroad, much of the freight traffic in and out of that city. For this service allowances were made to it by the trunk lines. Under the decision of the commission, announced today, pay for the service may continue, the railway being regarded as a common carrier.

Chairman Harlan vigorously dissented from the view of the majority of the commission. In his dissenting opinion, the Chairman says:

"It is certain that the great privileges enjoyed by large shippers in the form here recognized is improper by the majority will not be tolerated by the general shipping public, which must bear the burden, when they are more fully understood, and the present law, which in my judgment is entirely inadequate to enable us to cope with the evil, must either be more strongly construed in the public interest or must promptly be amended by the Congress."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. bid for sixty and ninety days 5¾@6 per cent. for four months and 5½@6 per cent. for four and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90¼	$4.90¼
Cable sterling	4.91	4.90⅝	4.90⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90¼	$4.90⅝
Paris	5.13	5.12
Berlin	.83½	.85½
Switzerland	5.17	5.17
Italy	5.84½	5.83½
Holland	.40¾	.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $379,935,809; balances, $23,237,849. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,096,437.

The local banks have gained $760,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 50c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 11-16d up 3-16d in New York, 49½c up 1c.

BOSTON CURB PRICES.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay State Gas	5c	5c	5c	5c
50	Begole	25c	25c	23c	25c
65	Bonemia	1	1	1	1
1,100	Butte & L	10c	10c	8c	8c
100	Calaveras	97c	97c	97c	97c
671	Chief Con	82c	82c	78c	78c
100	Davis-Daly	57c	57c	57c	57c
110	First Nat	75c	75c	74c	74c
50	Goldfield Con	1	1	1	1
50	Iron Cop. pf	52c	52c	52c	52c
500	Jumbo Ext	49c	52c	49c	52c
100	La Rose	10c	70c	70c	70c
200	Mex. Metals	15c	15c	15c	15c
300	Nev. Douglas	55c	55c	55c	55c
200	Ohio Copper	6c	6c	6c	6c
70	Oneco	25c	25c	25c	25c
100	Smoke Tree	15c	15c	15c	15c
20	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	United Verde	99c	99c	99c	99c
70	U. Profit Shar	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaverc	.75	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.46	.40
Allta	.20	.25	La Rose	.72	.75
Bay St. Gas	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	....	.20	Mex. Met.	.15	.16
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.40	.44
Bost. Ely	.10	.20	Minas de A.	2¾	2¾
Butte & C.	.10	.15	New Jouque	.50	.53
Calaveras	.93	.95	New Balt.	.50	.60
Chief Con.	.80	.87	Ohio Cop.	.05	.08
Con. Cop.	4⅝	5	So. Lake	1¼	2
Corb. Con.	.90	1¼	Stew. Min.	1	1 1-16
Crown Res.	.92	.95	Tono. Min.	6¼	6¾
Dav.-Daly	.56	.58	Tono.-Bel.	4¼	4⅝
Eagle & B.	.82	.88	Tono. Ext.	2¾	2⅞
Ely Con.	.72	.74	Tono. Mer.	.24	.26
Goldf. Con.	.95	1	Tono. W. E.	.54	.56
Goldf. Mer.	.16	.17	Un. Verde	.99	1
Houghton	1⅛	1¼	U. Prof. S.	8¼	8½
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Yukon Gold	1⅝	1 15-16
Jim Butler	.65	.70			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.06
Belcher	.70	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.42	Overman	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.96	Potosi	.05
Crown Point	.33	Sierra Nevada	.10
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.31

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.65	Comb. Fraction	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.06	D'field Black B.	.02
Montana	.20	Florence	.28
North Star	.16	G'field Merger	.16
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Extension	.44
Tonopah Exten.	2.42½	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.04	Vernal	.03
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.25
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.28
Atlanta	.19	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.07	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	....	....	Jackpot	6	6½
Elkton	41½	45	McKinney	.35	50
El Paso	100	150	Old Gold	....	2
Findlay	2	3	Portland	103	104½
Gold Dol.	2	4	Work'dale	107	110
Isabella	10½	20½	R. B. H.	2	4

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	4⅛	5.45	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4⅝	5.50	4.95
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	4⅝	5.45	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.50	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.40	4.90
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		6.50	5.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		....	....
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4	4⅛	5.95	5.35
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	4⅛	5.90	5.20
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4	4⅛	5.35	4.95
Int. Gt. Northern	1914-'23	2		....	....
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.40	4.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.40	5.90
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5		6.75	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-'28	4½	4⅝	....	....
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	4⅛	5.20	4.80
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5		6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air	1914-'23	4		5.60	5.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	4⅝	5.60	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.50	5.00
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5		6.75	5.50
Wabash	1914-'21	5		....	....

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announced yesterday that it had on hand $18,264 for the purchase on Nov. 12 of first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated Jan. 1, 1897. Proposals are invited to exhaust this sum.

Charles L. Morse, formerly with William A. Read & Co., has opened an office at 626 Slater Building, Worcester, Mass., to transact business in bonds.

Stockholders of the Iron Steamboat Company at their annual meeting yesterday reduced the Board of Directors from nine to seven members. Those named to serve the ensuing year: W. G. Baster, F. A. Bishop, J. M. Caballos, Frederick H. Cone, C. H. Ellis, S. Elliott Hedgskin, and F. W. Luckemeyer.

William D. Shivers has opened an office at 1 Wall Street for a general business in listed and unlisted stocks and bonds.

Kuhn, Loab & Co. and the National City Bank yesterday advanced the price at which they are offering the unsold portion of $4,000 000 6 per cent. notes of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, dated Nov. 1, 1914, from 99½ to 99¾.

Edgar F. Leo and Leslie W. Birdsall have formed a copartnership under the firm name of E. F. Leo & Co., 20 Broad Street, to deal in unlisted bonds and stocks.

S. Brinkerhoff Thorne, President of the Temple Coal Company, has been elected a Director of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

Monday, 6@6½ per cent. for the best names. The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Big Order for Barbed Wire.

A report emanating from a reliable source was heard downtown yesterday to the effect that freight arrangements had been made for the shipment of 25,000 tons of barbed wire to France for war use. The report also said that 9,000 tons of the above had already been shipped. The selling firm or firms and the purchase price were not disclosed.

***

Silk Men Talk Up Exposition.

At a meeting yesterday of the subcommittee of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, it was decided among other things to canvass the trade in this city and get the views of the silk manufacturers here on the question of holding an exposition during the early part of next year. It is believed that such an exhibit of what this country can do in the way of designing and manufacturing silks will induce a greater consumption of the fabric, and, at the same time, add impetus to the creation of styles in this country.

***

Take No Chance on Serges.

Importers and selling agents here whose mills are running short of the grades of wool necessary for making serges are withdrawing the numbers that might cause trouble by being oversold. An importer, representing one of the largest English manufacturers, has booked up all the business they care to take on two serge numbers selling under $1 a yard. The present prices at which crossbred wools are quoted, together with further advances which are bound to occur in these grades very shortly, combine to make the booking of future business on the resultant fabrics very hazardous to the seller. Margins are too slight to admit of taking chances on the raw product market.

***

Weather Upsets Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today:

"Weather slightly more conducive to the use of domestic coal has helped the anthracite trade in the past ten days, though even now the wholesale demand is not particularly vigorous. The cold, raw weather early last week brought orders into the retail offices in good shape, but, after a few days, the demand tapered off under the influence of higher temperatures. These developments bore out what frequently has been said as to many consumers having postponed their purchases as long as possible. In the bituminous trade the past week has earned the unenviable reputation of being the dullest week of an exceedingly dull season."

***

Gem Imports Make Low Record.

Precious stone imports, according to a statement issued yesterday by John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, in October fell to about the lowest in any single month in the last twenty years, their value being fixed at only $404,102. This amount includes gems cut, uncut, glaziers' diamonds, and pearls. Last month's entries were lower by $710,801 than in the same period a year ago when these imports were appraised at $1,213,903. In October, 1912, precious stones brought here reached the unusual valuation of $3,988,545. The European war is held partly to blame for the drop in imports, as it is reported that dealers here have not as yet rid themselves of the heavy stocks laid in before the present tariff with its higher rates went into effect. Amsterdam, the chief market for cut stones, is disorganized owing to the war, while the industry in Antwerp is reported paralyzed.

***

Typewriters Fairly Active.

While the European export trade in American typewriters has almost ceased, the business being done in this country is keeping up well. One of the largest concerns in the country reported yesterday that its domestic sales for the first nine months of this year exceeded those for the corresponding period a year ago, despite a noticeable falling off in the demand during August and September. The October returns are not yet all in, but it is not thought they will show much of a dropping off in orders, and the impression prevails among the concern's executives that the year's domestic trade will lead that of last year by a small margin. This impression is based on the recent upturn taken by business in many lines. As the sale of typewriters is taken by many to be a good indication of the condition of trade generally, it would appear that distinctly better things are in sight.

***

Less Duck for Warring Nations.

While it is reported in the dry goods market that one of the large export houses recently received an order calling for delivery of 1,500,000 yards of cotton duck suitable for war purposes, it is generally admitted that recent business of this kind from foreign sources has been small. There have been many inquiries from prospective buyers by letter, in person and by cable, but as yet they have not crystallized to any extent. Cheaper cotton has not yet affected materially the price of these goods. Export business in cottons generally is opening slowly. In the last week sales of about 2,250,000 yards of sheetings have been made to buyers in the Near East regions at prices that were none too high, according to the sellers, but this was far and away the biggest thing put through. China is apparently well supplied and out of the market and only such small business is coming from miscellaneous markets, the Philippines, the West Indies and some parts of South America, the export business is as yet far from brisk.

***

Finds Fault with Deliveries.

An English manufacturer over here on a visit, in commenting on the chances which the domestic mills run of getting foreign army contracts, stated that unless the situation abroad takes a decided change and the mills there through lack of operatives are forced to shut down very little business would be placed here. Prices and deliveries in this market, he said, are far from satisfactory from the English purchaser's standpoint. Aside from the question of prices, he went on to explain, the mills in England can guarantee much better deliveries. Here orders in quantity begin to be turned out in about three weeks, while the English mills can make initial deliveries within two weeks' time. On a large contract the time required is much shorter abroad than here. As an instance of the difference in prices, he quoted the experience of a purchasing agent for the Greek Government, who, after making numerous inquiries in this market, finally placed in England a large order for a three-piece uniform to cost $10.

***

Printcloths Were Quieter.

There was not so much business done in the local gray goods market yesterday as has been the case of late, but prices were firmly held all around. Stocks are pretty well cleaned up now, at least so far as the Southern mills are concerned, and the majority of the mills are in a strong position. Several big bids for 38½-inch 60-60s were heard of in the market yesterday, calling for deliveries of these goods up to next June at 3¾ cents. One of these bids was for 50,000 pieces and another for 75,000. The mills were not anxious to trade that far ahead, however, and it was reported that the day's contract sales did not run over 25,000 pieces. This report, however, was not confirmed. There was a fair business done on this construction for 1914 delivery at 3¾ cents, and a few good sales of four-yard 64 squares were made at 5¾ cents for nearby delivery. The other constructions, while more or less active, showed little feature. The closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾	38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾
38-inch, 72-76s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½
39-inch, 68-72s	4½	38½-inch, 60-56s	3¾
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼	37-inch, 64-60s	3½
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾	37-inch, 60-52s	3½

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, O.—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glass, ready to wear; 15 E. 20th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger-Harned Co.; C. R. Harned, dry goods; Grand.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Schaul; N. J. Schaul, cloaks; 60 West 33d.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; H. R. Giltner, house furn. goods; 49 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
Georges; Miss N. E. Woods, representing; Prince George; 55 White.
BALTIMORE—H. Cohen, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
BALTIMORE—John B. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; 15 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, house furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—E. Cohen & Co.; E. Cohen, furn. go

EASIER MONEY SIGNS SEEN BY BANKS HERE

Call Loans Down to 6 Per Cent. In All but Three National Banks.

EMERGENCY NOTES RETIRED

More Gold in Sub-Treasury — All but Six Members Pay for Reserve Bank Stock.

There were a number of developments in the banking situation yesterday as the result of plans previously made that showed a continued easing in monetary conditions. Not only did all but three of the national banks complete the process by which they have been gradually bringing the interest rate on all call loans down to 6 per cent., but $9,800,000 of so-called emergency currency was retired.

In reality the additional currency taken out by the national banks under the Aldrich-Vreeland act when the squeeze came early in August is precisely the same as other bank notes, except that it is secured by municipal and corporation bonds and commercial paper instead of by Government bonds. The retirement is not specifically of the notes so issued, but consists of a reduction of the total outstanding, including this additional currency.

Banknotes have been coming into this city from the interior at a lively rate for two or three weeks as a result of the large aggregate taken out by the interior banks in August and September, the need for much of which soon passed. Some of the banks here turned in part of their accumulations of these notes yesterday, to be held by the Treasury Department until their own notes to the same amount come in, when they will be canceled. Of the amount turned in yesterday $5,000,000 came from the National City Bank, which had already retired $4,000,000.

The announcement by Controller Williams of the retirement of Clearing House loan certificates in several cities did not mention New York, but said that other cities had not yet replied to his inquiry. The Clearing House Committee here, however, it was learned, gave him the figures, but in confidence, as it was not deemed desirable that they be made public at this time. There have been considerable reductions in the amount outstanding from time to time, but as these have been on the part of some banks and not of others, it has been the policy of the Clearing House to give out no information until all have been retired. There was a marked increase yesterday, however, in the use of Clearing House certificates in the settlement of the day's balances, instead of loan certificates or banknotes. The deposit certificates are merely receipts for specie deposited with the Clearing House, so that the settlements concerned were in effect made in specie.

The Sub-Treasury continued to receive large shipments of gold from the Sub-Treasury in Denver. About $40,000,000 in bars and coin came by express late Tuesday night and yesterday, which with that received on Monday made a total of about $50,000,000. This gold was transferred to fill the gap left by the recent exports, particularly to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England. Denver being readily accessible to many mining districts, gold accumulates there, while the demand for export is mainly at New York and transfers of this kind, although seldom of such amount, are not unusual.

Additional payments on account of subscriptions to the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, most of which came in on Monday, continued to be received yesterday by B. W. Jones, acting assistant cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank and his assistants, working at the Clearing House, where the money is being stored temporarily. Something more than $80,000 came in yesterday and was added to the $3,229,000 received on Monday.

Payments are made chiefly in gold certificates and partly in gold coin. At the close of the day only half a dozen member banks had failed to make their payments. To them had been allotted 306 shares on the basis of their capital and surplus and as the amount of the first payment is one-sixth of the subscription, the amount remaining unpaid was $51,000. Telegrams were sent to these banks last night asking them the cause of the delay.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions That Cause Variance in Rates of Duty.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday declined to grant lower duty on raincoats imported by M. L. Rothschild & Co., St. Paul and Minneapolis. The customs authorities returned the coats at 50 per cent. ad valorem as cotton wearing apparel under the old tariff. The importer claimed a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of rubber. The evidence showed that the rubber predominated in the weight of the coats, but that cotton is of the greater value. On the latter account, the board affirms the Collector's classification.

Birn Brothers were sustained as to the classification of labels designed solely for use as seals for envelopes in the same manner as Red Cross seals. The Collector returned the goods at 30 cents a pound as labels lithographically printed. The importers claimed that the duty should be 20 cents per pound as paper articles "not exceeding eight one-thousandths of one inch in diameter". Judge Fischer says that the articles are not capable of performing the function of a label.

A. Klipstein & Co. won in a controversy over the rate on importations of merchandise described on the invoices as "genuine zinc yellow, crushed." The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the present law, as zinc ground in oil. The protestant maintained that no oil was used, and asked for a tax of 10 per cent.

It was decided that friction matches imported by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, having stained sticks or stems, are fancy matches within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1913. They were assessed at 25 per cent. on the value under Paragraph 345, and were claimed to be common friction matches dutiable under the same Paragraph at 8 cents per gross.

William H. Horstmann & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained for lower duty on embroidery cotton on skeins imported under the act of 1909. The Collector exacted duty at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem as metal thread. When the case came up for trial the customs officials notified the board that an error had been made in the classification of the merchandise and that it should be admitted at 20 per cent. ad valorem as cotton on skeins.

English Want Anticipations.

A letter received from Bradford, England, by a local importing house, indicates that the mills there are very busy. The representatives on this side are asked to anticipate orders, especially on tweed overcoatings. In the latter fabrics the British Government has been an exceptionally heavy purchaser, and the firm reports the sale of 400 pieces that were held in stock on the other side. If this is a true statement of affairs abroad, the English Army will present a rather stylish appearance clad in garments of varied colors and designs. The fabric in question was taken because it was of the proper weight required. This call from the English manufacturers for anticipations is the result, it is said, of the demand being made by the home trade and the Government and the scarcity of crossbred wools. Tweed overcoatings have been advanced lately 20 per cent. to the trade here, and an increase in the war risk will bring about further advances.

WAR CUTS CITY BONDING.

Great Reduction in Municipal Securities Since Aug. 1.

The effect of the war in restricting the output of municipal securities is illustrated, according to the Bond Buyer, in the meagre sales of the three months ended Oct. 31, and especially in the small distribution in October. In the three months a total of $31,311,911 long-term securities was disposed of, compared with $79,790,537 in the same time last year. In the three months preceding the war $101,280,474 of such securities were sold.

October's total was $10,540,560, a decline of $786,380 from September. Temporary loans negotiated in October amounted to $814,500, in contrast with $108,907,809 in September, the latter containing the $100,000,000 of New York City notes.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE SAN ANTONIO LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LTD., whose principal office is in Toronto, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $9,030,934 and nominal assets of $758,354.

L. J. SLOAT & BROTHER, composed of Louis J. and William Sloat, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 32 West Twentieth Street, have assigned to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them.

PELTZ, SONNENSCHEIN & FRANK, manufacturers of furs at 48 East Tenth Street, composed of Meyer Peltz, Louis Sonnenschein and Hyman Frank, have assigned to Julius Sassleth, Samuel Strauss, Samuel Jaffa, and Samuel Ladenheim. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against them.

JACOB WISOTSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Wisotsky, manufacturer of fur trimmings at 57 East Eleventh Street.

CARL KAPLAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Carl Kaplan, shoe dealer at Kingston.

JAMES A. ILES, salesman of Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,337 and no assets.

ABRAHAM COHEN, doing business as Kane's Clothing System at White Plains, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $15,008 and assets unknown.

DUBILIER ELECTRIC COMPANY of 80 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $14,392 and assets $3,165.

CLUB LAUNDRY, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Max Wallenstein receiver for the Club Laundry, Inc., of 511 West Fifty-first Street.

THE MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY, importers and jobbers of ribbons at 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Kridel.

W. JOHN WILLIAMS, hatter at 73 Nassau Street and 80 West 125th Street, has made an assignment to William M. Sullivan.

PEERLESS COFFEE AND TEA IMPORT COMPANY, INC., dealer in coffees and teas at 43 West Thirty-sixth Street, have assigned to Max Rubinstein.

MARTIN M. MARCUS, dealer in women's apparel at 1,581 Broadway, has made an assignment to Clifford G. Ludvigh.

NATHAN SOLOTOREWSKY, manufacturer of muslin underwear at 50 Allen Street, has made an assignment to John Blumenthal.

ISAAC SIMCHOVITZ, wholesale butcher of 153 East 106th Street, has assigned to Jacob Shapiro.

CHARLES BORMAN, furrier of 157 West Twenty-fourth Street, has assigned to Moses W. Scheinholz.

ABRAHAM M. GROPPER, manufacturer of clothing at 194 Stanton Street, has assigned to Walter T. Kohn.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rosenblum & Lutz, dealers in women's garments; involuntary petition; liabilities $40,000; assets, $10,000. The Central Trust Company of Illinois has been appointed receiver.

BOSTON, Mass.—Walter W. Campbell of Malden and Raymond F. Campbell of Portland, Me., comprising the firm of W. W. Campbell & Son, heating and plumbing, 49 Haverhill Street, Boston; voluntary petition; liabilities, $39,105; assets, $50,059. Of the liabilities $39,058 represents unsecured claims, and of the assets almost the entire sum represents unpaid accounts for work done by the company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The creditors of the Hugo E. Bauch Department Store have agreed to accept in settlement 42½ cents on the dollar. The company's liabilities amount to $208,000, and an inventory shows the assets amount to $192,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Pipe and Construction Co.—Bystrom Realty and Construction Co., $425.

Awish, Najeeb—Abdo Abd El Nour, $864.

American Oilcloth Co. and Louis J. Bimberg —E. H. Frank, $421.

Breslin Contracting Co.—E. F. Costello, $691.

Baral, David, and Max Himmele—L. Rovere, $524.

Brethholz-Krumholz Construction Co.—Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., $312.

Behrens, Mary L.—F. H. Cobb, $284.

Bartels, Edwin—Geo. C. Lavery & Co., Inc., $194.

Currier, Israel L.—J. P. Agnew, Inc., $692.

Caputo, Antonio—B. Shifrin, $284.

Cutler & Co.—National Chemical Co., $161.

Coleman, John M.—M. Starace, $117.

Cook, Geo. J.—R. A. Sassoon, $536.

Same—Same, $321.

Evans, Henry W.—Saks & Co., $130.

Eisenhardt, Wm. P.—S. Seed, $117.

Evalds, Lee E.—Lenox Investment Co., $145.

Flomerfelt, Mary E., administratrix—Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City, $19,450.

F. W. Fey Paper Co., Ferdinand W. Fey, and Caroline V. Fey—Pacific Bank, $544.

Frechtman, Harry—H. L. Karet, $125.

Greulich, Edw. J.—A. L. Silverstein, $100.

Gordon, Adolph—E. Rosenberg et al., $316.

Grundy, Bertram L.—F. H. Reeve, $433.

Glassman, Rubin, administrator—Singer Sewing Machine Co., costs, $108.

Heldt, Eleanor B., executrix—Smith & Loughlin, Inc., $112.

Hamel, Louis J.—A. Spencer, $122.

Hamlin, John—S. G. Condit, $176.

H. Wolfensohn, Inc.—City of N. Y., $129.

Harnett, Purle L.—S. Prensky, $464.

Imperial Dry & Wet Wash Steam Laundry, Inc., Isaac Rosenthal, Moses Tepper, and Herman Weiss—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $334.

Kofod, Victor, and Joseph V. Keyrouse—F. A. Morgan, $232.

Kraus, David—A. Herman et al., $4,285.

Lehman, Ullrich—A. Stolsenberger, $229.

Lantz, Benjamin—L. Wallace, $207.

Lebman, Edgar—Riker & Hegeman Co., $141.

Luz, Abraham—E. Schwartz, $114.

Loeb Bros., Inc.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $199.

Mattin, Julius, and Hannah Frankel—Joseph Fallert Brewing Co., Ltd., $488.

Middleton, John M.—Same, $256.

Mulligan, Lawrence—J. C. Fitzgerald, $506.

Munchick, Max—I. Brosiawsky, $141.

Middleton, John C.—M. Jager, $119.

McGovern, Mary—P. Shaw, $582.

Mulligan, Lawrence—J. C. Fitzgerald, $506.

Meyers, Matthew H.—G. Schweppenhauser, $100.

Marinelli, Joseph—J. L. Fleming et al., $474.

Newby, Lindley B.—M. L. V. Shepard, $395.

Newgold, Morris—C. Somberg, $1,071.

Outwater, Herbert G.—J. H. Storer, $683.

Pelts, Meyer, and Louis Aonenschein—European American Fur Co., Inc., $151.

Probst, Alexander—M. S. Berkhahn, $474.

Renehan, William F.—G. Basch et al., $982.

Rosenbloom, Joseph—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $118.

Ramsay, Charles M.—C. C. Cleveland, $112.

Stevens, Walter R.—Bay State Optical Co., $693.

Shea, Joseph F.—Franklin Feed Stores, $246.

Sanford, Frank—F. G. Hurst, $359.

Sturtevant, Austa D.—M. Densmore et al., $1,337.

St. Nicholas Hygeia Ice Co.—E. Nilson et al., $475.

Schreiber, Flora and Mooney—John S. Lamson & Brother, $356.

Same—Same, $390.

Seddon Underwriting Co.—F. W. Pixley, as liquidator, $806.

Schreyer, John F.—M. B. Grunenski, $439.

Taube, Max—D. Kodner, $664.

Vogel, Henry W.—S. G. Condit, $202.

Valeriani, Frederick—People, &c., $111.

Valentine, Louis—S. Scalso et al., costs, $108.

Willson, Juletta—J. F. Erdman, $1,415.

Woods, Mander M.—Lyth Electric Co., $211.

Wiener, Felix F.—Flint & Horner Co., $657.

Yates, E. Langley—A. Martin, Inc., $673.

Zimmerman, Alfred, administrator—E. S. Ullman, $132.

E. Wingren Co.—City of N. Y., $178.

Walker, Charles S.—Same, $466.

Welsh Mfg. Co.—Same, $130.

Ward, Patricia—Same, $354.

Wagg, William T.—Same, $466.

Wheeler, Roger W.—City of N. Y., $466.

Welsh, John—Same, $130.

Waterbury, Lawrence—Same, $579.

In Bronx County.

Kampfer, August—W. Reinhardt, $711.

Kahn, Samuel J.—G. N. Reinhardt, $301.

Luke, Joseph C.—C. D. Folsom et al., $125.

Machat, Nathan and Mary—Cosmopolitan Bank, $322.

McVitt Can Co., Inc.—Griscom-Russel Co., $262.

Sellitto Construction Co., Philip De Biasi, and Alfonso De Biasi—G. Singer, $2,372.

Von Nagy, Desiderata—S. Aronstram, $164.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Conner, Geo. W.—B. G. Davis, Dec. 3, 1910, $148.

Goodfreund, David—S. Kraus et al., March 20, 1906, $486.

Hays, Eugene D.—J. B. Janorin, Oct. 10, 1910, $230.

Kennedy, David E.—A. W. Burr Co., Feb. 3, 1902, $504.

Same—E. J. Duggan, June 27, 1910, $1,054.

McFadden, Marie—Wm. B. Harris Co., Aug. 21, 1914, $178.

Wise Piano Co.—H. Hein, July 17, 1912, $10,-944.

Murray, Joseph—City of N. Y., Jan. 13, 1911, (vacated.) $264.

In Bronx County.

Panikara, Turi—J. Asiois, May 4, 1914, $233.

BELIEVE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AVOIDABLE

Paish and Blackett Expect Beneficial Results from Crops and Gold Pool.

STOCK EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Suggestion That Bankers May Refuse Loans for Operations in London Market.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett of the English Treasury have practically fulfilled the mission which brought them to the United States, and as a consequence of their conferences with the Federal Reserve Board and New York bankers it was indicated tonight that no further steps need be taken for the present to arrange for shipments of American gold to Europe.

The conferences here and in New York have convinced them that the matter of American debts abroad will be adjusted through the natural avenues of trade and through the special machinery already set up. The $100,000,000 gold pool, the New York City syndicate, and the American crops are expected to take care of the present indebtedness. It is said it will not be even necessary for the Reserve Board and the bankers to arrange the proposed loan for the issues of short-term notes to match the balance in favor of England which the gold pool and the New York syndicate will leave.

Sir George was understood tonight to have agreed that no such note issue was necessary, and that renewed and revived trade with America would soon eat up the outstanding amounts. If his view is indorsed by his Government there will be no fear by members of the board that American banks are to be drained of their gold at the time when they are about to shift their reserve, pay subscriptions to Federal reserve banks, and in other ways take up their new lanes of travel as integral parts of the new banking system.

Only one matter remains to be adjusted. There is still the fear that if the London Stock Exchange opens again for business thousands of shares of American securities will be put on the market at bargain prices, bound to attract American investors. Such a dumping of American stocks would send the American balance on the wrong side of the ledger, swinging up again to the point where England might feel that she must ask for cash. This phase of the problem has received much thought.

It has become apparent that the English Government intends to allow the reopening of the London Exchange in the near future. What measures it will be willing to take to prevent the sale of large quantities of American stocks were not revealed tonight. It was suggested that the co-operation of American bankers would tend to make it hard for prospective buyers of such stocks to get loans here for this purpose. The banks of the country and the Federal Reserve Board have worked in close harmony most of the time since the European war began, and there has been a marked inclination on the part of bankers to get the ear of the board before taking any important step. That bankers might be willing to respect the board's wishes in the matter of loans of this character would not be surprising news to officials here.

The board may find a powerful lever in the currency act itself. It permits any Federal Reserve Bank to discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange of member banks where they are issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or when the proceeds of such paper has been used or is to be used for such purposes. But this definition, the law specifically says, "shall not include bonds, stocks, or bills covering merely investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States."

Armed with this provision, member banks, it is suggested, would be able to explain to customers seeking loans for stock-buying purposes that their paper would not be discounted by the Reserve Bank, and that in consequence the member bank must refuse the accommodation.

Sir George was said tonight to be in touch with the British Government. If arrangements can be made to take care of the Stock Exchange situation, he will probably meet the Federal Reserve Board tomorrow at a final conference. It has been the opinion in well-informed circles here that the New York Stock Exchange will stay closed until after the first of the year.

THE CLAFLIN CREDITORS.

Arranging Settlement and Reorganizing of Company.

At a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, the General Creditors' Committee in the Claflin reorganization approved formally of the compromise settlements effected recently in the case of twenty-three concerns subsidiary to the H. B. Claflin Company. These settlements were reached by representatives of the Central Conference and Noteholders' Committees, and provided for settlement at rates ranging from 35 to 75 cents on the dollar. As a result of the formal ratification of the settlements by the General Creditors' Committee, letters will probably be sent out tonight to the approximately 12,000 creditors of the concerns involved. While a separate letter will be sent to the creditors of each concern, the only difference in them will be as to the amounts of settlement.

The meeting yesterday also considered plans for the general rehabilitation of the Claflin Company, and received the report of the Secretary on the amount of deposits that had been made by the merchandise and cash deposit creditors of the Claflin Company, while actual figures were not given out, it was said that claims for about $500,000 of the $6,000,000 indebtedness of this kind had yet to be turned in.

Men close to the Noteholders' Committee were reticent yesterday regarding late deposits of note claims, but it was said that one of the local holders of Claflin paper turned it in during the day. This leaves five out-of-town and three local holders yet to make their deposits. One of the local holders has claims totaling about $300,000, but the others are not so large. Well over $30,000,000 in note claims has now been turned in. It is thought that definite action toward reorganization of the Claflin Company will be taken by attorneys for the principal committees early next week.

EXPORTS AT HIGH MARK.

Last Week's the Largest in the History of This Port.

General exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ended Oct. 31, as reported yesterday by the New York Custom House reached $23,321,652. The exports were the heaviest for any single week in the history of the port. The week before they were valued at $21,397,327, and the week before that at $15,371,358. In the corresponding week one year ago, the exports from here were only $14,222,146. The latter figures represent a period when trade conditions were normal. Last week's unusual exports are the direct result of the heavy buying being done for the accounts of the nations at war as well as neutral countries.

The customs authorities, construing Secretary McAdoo's recent order against giving out vessels' outward manifests, declined yesterday to include in the usual export weekly report the values of merchandise shipped to European and other countries. It was learned, however, that the movement of foodstuffs from this port last week to England, France, and the Scandinavian countries, as well as the Netherlands continued to be heavier than in the preceding week. Military supplies of all kinds, as well as clothing and underwear of American manufacture were shipped in large quantities. The exports included several hundred automobiles of various kinds for the use of the French and Russian armies.

STEEL TRADE ENCOURAGED.

Iron Age Says Election Has Brought a More Hopeful Feeling.

No changes from the small buying and a low production reported last week in the steel trade have been noted this week. The Iron Age says:

Taking the election results as in no small measure a popular expression on the existing tariff law, the steel trade finds encouragement in them. The belief that there would be such an outcome and the recognition of a slight turn for the better in money conditions, in cotton and in all exports led to more hopeful utterances by the steel manufacturers who met at Birmingham last week than might have been expected from the smallest rate of incoming new business ever known.

Shrinkage in production continues, and November output will show a scaling down from October. The present paradox of generally sustained prices and pitifully small demand may be followed by that of yielding prices and larger buying.

The Iron Trade Review says:

A more cheerful feeling has been struggling to assert itself in some directions in the iron and steel industry the past week, and this more hopeful tone has been accented further by the results of the Congressional elections. There is no evidence, however, that anything tangible has resulted from this modification of sentiment, for cognizance is taken of other, probably more weighty, factors than politics, which at present are obstructive to business. The month of October marked a new low period of both bookings and operations for many producers. Some of them produced not more than 25 per cent. of their capacity and the average of the country probably was not to exceed 50 per cent.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat on Tuesday and Wednesday were estimated at from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels. Early in the trading there was a setback of about a cent a bushel on account of large receipts at Northwestern points, but subsequently prices rallied, and at the close the market was firm at the best of the day with net gains of 1¼c. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 2,912,000 bushels east of the Rockies, while world's stocks gained 5,955,000, compared with an increase of 1,496,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17¾, No. 2 hard at $1.17½, No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.15¾, No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.23¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.25	1.23¾	1.25	1.24¾	94 1-16
May	.....	.....	1.31¾	1.31	96¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	1.17¾	1.15¾	1.17¼	1.14¾	84½
May	1.23¾	1.21¾	1.23¾	1.22¾	89¾

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher, closing at 1½c net advance. Europe was again in the market for old corn and sales were estimated as high as 400,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 127,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive and prime Argentine at 78c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾	68¾
May	72¾	71¾	72¾	71¾	69¾

OATS.

The oats market showed net gains for the day of 1¼ to 1½c, prompted by reports of export sales of about 100,000 bushels and in sympathy with wheat and corn. Receipts were liberal, and Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 324,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer, standard being quoted at 54½ to 55c; No. 3 white, 55 to 55¼c; No. 3 white, 54 to 54½c; No. 4 white, 53¾ to 54c; fancy clipped white, 56 to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 54 to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	50	49	49¾	49¾	37¾
May	53¾	53	53¾	53¾	41¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products has been thrown into a state of confusion by the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, which has brought about extensive and threatened quarantines at the leading stock yards, all of which has had a tendency to check the movement of hogs and prices yesterday were firm and higher with active covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 24,000. Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
November	.....	.....	10.87	10.82	10.65
January	10.25	10.07	10.17	10.00	10.05
Ribs—					
January	10.13	10.00	10.07	9.97	10.53
Pork—					
January	19.20	19.05	19.17	18.97	18.85
May	19.50	19.35	19.40	19.17	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market experienced a sharp upward movement, closing with net gains of 9@25 points. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	5.10@5.25	5.00
November	.....	.....	5.10@5.17	5.01
December	5.22	5.10	5.20@5.22	5.07
January	5.35	5.22	5.34@5.35	5.16
February	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.49	5.24
March	5.46	5.46	5.59@5.60	5.42
April	5.68	5.59	5.67@5.69	5.52
May	5.81	5.70	5.79@5.81	5.61
June	.....	.....	5.88@5.93	5.67

COTTON.

Advices from the South indicated continued steadiness in the spot situation as a rule. Of the markets officially reported, Charleston and Wilmington were ¼c lower, and there seemed to be some apprehension that increased war risks might check the expanding tendency of international trade. Stocks of cotton abroad are diminishing, however, and all the other spot markets were unchanged to ¼c higher, with fairly good sales at several points. Quotations for December contracts on the Curb here ranged from about 7.52c to 7.55c.

COFFEE.

Conditions in the coffee market showed no particular change, and yesterday proved a dull day in every department. In the spot market prices remained unchanged, and with comparatively little pressure to sell, but buyers were very indifferent, notwithstanding a show of firmness in the cost and freight market, where prices were unchanged to slightly higher, with Santos 4s quoted at 9.40@9.60c; 3s and 4s, 9.40c; 4s, 8¾@9.10c, and Rio 7s at 6.35c, the latter being Tuesday's price. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for two days, 12,113 packages. Good demand for the higher grades of fresh creamery and Monday's advance was firmly maintained. There was not much disposition, however, to force prices any higher at the moment. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34c; higher scoring lots, 34½c; firsts, 33¼@33½c; seconds, 32@32c; thirds, 29@29c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31¼@32c; higher scoring lots, 32¼@33c; firsts, 32¼@31c; seconds, 29@30c; State dairy, tubs, extras, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 23@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21¼@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts for two days, 18,945 cases. The market maintains a generally firm tone. High qualities of fresh gathered containing a good proportion of new-laid eggs are scarce and firm, and the cheaper grades are meeting a fair demand. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 32@34c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 25@28c; thirds and poorer, 21@24c; dirties, No. 1, 21@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25½@26c; firsts, charges paid, 24¼@25c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; undergrades, 20@22c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 33@35c; defective, 30@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@30c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 30@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@29c; nearby, refrigerator, whites, 27@32c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:39 | Sun sets..4:54 | Moon rises..6:12

THE TIDES

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:43	9:05	2:21	3:07
Governors Island	8:54	9:07	2:44	3:42
Hell Gate	10:44	10:57	4:24	5:22

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 4.

SS Vaderland, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Tilus, Almeria, Oct. 18.
SS Panama, Colon, Oct. 9.
SS Ragnorak, Cardenas, Oct. 21.
SS Highland Harris, Barbados, Oct. 23.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 29.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Nov. 1.
SS Tagus, Colon, Oct. 27.
SS Norfolk, Piraeus, Oct. 11.
SS Rayo, New Orleans, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ioannina	Piraeus	Oct. 14
Marken	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Buenos Aires	Havana	Oct. 30
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 28
La Sicilia	Genoa	Oct. 18
Arundo	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Carityba	Gibara	Oct. 29
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 30
New Sweden	Gothenburg	Oct. 19
Embiricos	Piraeus	Oct. 16
Zacapa	Colon	Oct. 29
Excelsior	New Orleans	Oct. 31
Stanley Dollar	Balboa	Oct. 27
Hiron	Jacksonville	Nov. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Il Piemonte	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
Borland	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Francis	Para	Oct. 25
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 31
Monterey	Vera Cruz	Oct. 29
Manzanillo	P. Mexico	Oct. 29
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 31
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 5
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Virginia	Bordeaux	Oct. 25
Dinnamare	Naples	Oct. 21
Misar	Rotterdam	Oct. 28
Nickeria	Haiti	Nov. 3
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Sagua Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	———	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Camagney, Santiago		12:00 M.
Hesperides, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Antilles, Puerto Mexico	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Bahia	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	———	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon Sd.
SS Santiago, Havana to New York, was 275 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 183 miles S. of Delaware Bay at noon.
SS Zacapa, Colon to New York, was 194 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 195 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 224 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 238 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Stanley Dollar, San Francisco to New York, was 240 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 25 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Northwestern, Baltimore to New York, was 20 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 32 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M. Insular Line.
SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 134 miles S. at noon. Red D Line.
SS Nelson, Port Arthur to New York, was 620 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Henry T. Scott, San Francisco to New York, was 1,000 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 25 miles E. of South Pass at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Nov. 4.
SS San Guglielmo, at Genoa, Nov. 4.
SS American, at Maasluis, Nov. 1.
SS New York, (tank,) at Maasluis, Nov. 1.
SS Petrolerie, at Havre, Nov. 2.
SS Girona, at Port Natal, Nov. 1.
SS Corfe Castle, at Cape Town, Nov. 2.
SS Middleham Castle, at Yokohama, Nov. 2.
SS Roma, at Marseilles, Oct. 30.
SS Bergensfjord, at Bergen, Nov. 4.

Sailed.

SS Korona, from St. Thomas, Nov. 3.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Cosmo, from San Juan, Nov. 4.
SS Alliance, from Colon, Nov. 4.
SS Borinquen, from San Juan, Nov. 4.

Passed.

SS Santa Theresa

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

England's Embargo Causes Slump Because of Low Domestic Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has been rather quiet during the last week, though a normal amount of business has been accomplished, sales for the week aggregating 4,000,000 pounds. Foreign crossbreds have been in particularly active demand in the recent past, both for domestic and export use, the available supplies in this market being now at an extremely low ebb. The embargo on shipments from England is now much more drastic than was at first thought, resulting in the hardening of prices in the domestic market. It is estimated that the entire quantity of wool now available in this market is not in excess of 35,000,000 pounds.

"The woolen goods market is in a rather unsatisfactory condition, due in part to the weather and partly to general conditions. Cancellations have been received rather freely. There are quite a number of contracts for European account, and several mills are fully employed on foreign orders at the present time. Blankets are in particularly active demand, and certain types of flannels are eagerly sought for.

"In the women's wear trade conditions are somewhat similar to those prevalent in men's wear. Novelty yarn goods suitable for coatings meet with ready sale, and piece-dyed merchandise in general is in better demand than fancy.

"The cotton goods market shows some improvement, sales of ordinary fabrics show gratifying increase, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained. There is hardly as much business being placed on fine and fancy goods, though some contracts are continually being placed, and most mills have sufficient forward business to keep them fully employed for the immediate future. The situation in colored mills remains serious, and hardly a day passes that producers do not eliminate certain styles from their lines. Dyestuffs of some kinds are in plentiful supply, but those most needed do not seem to be available."

'STRADDLE' PRICES REDUCED

Cotton Brokers Try to Adjust Differences with Liverpool.

Members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday took steps to smooth out the differences between the local board and the Liverpool Exchange over prices for liquidating the outstanding "straddle" between the two markets. The brokers voted to reduce from 8 cents to 7.51 cents a pound the price upon which long cotton disposed of in Liverpool could be apportioned among the brokers here.

This change of price applied to the December option, in which all the old contracts have been lumped in New York. The new figure is practically on the level of the price in Liverpool, and one point above the figure prescribed for the syndicate which is to finance outstanding contracts when the local Exchange opens.

A cablegram from the Liverpool Exchange late in the afternoon said that all old contracts had been transferred from the January-February to the May-June option. The transfer had no influence on the work of reducing the "straddle" interest.

GARY DENIES CUT IN WAGES.

Says Steel Trust Has Not Considered the Question.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday that no decision had been made by the management to reduce wages of employes of the corporation. A dispatch from Pittsburgh had stated that a reduction probably would be made on Jan. 1.

"The question of reducing the wages of our employes," said Judge Gary, "has not been discussed or considered by the Directors or officials. If we should be compelled to readjust wages by reason of business conditions it would result to our regret. Our policy is to maintain the highest wages practicable, depending upon conditions. These of course we cannot control.

"I am still hoping for a substantial improvement in business in the near future."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Incorporated today:

Reid Cameron Co., realty, construction, $50,000; C. A. Pirnie, M. K. Cameron, R. H. Dillingham, 237 B'way.

Elden Hat Frame Co., $10,000; Bernard Leavitt, A. Rosenbluth, F. R. Elden, 291 B'way.

Leonard Sales Co., textiles, $5,000; S. L. Marcus, D. Herman, B. Naumburg, 20 Broad St.

H. E. Fry, Inc., dental supplies, $5,000; H. Klien, M. L. Welland, A. Amerman, 439 Quincy St., B'klyn.

Malverne Building Co., $6,000; A. H. Wagg, T. E. Daunch, C. B. Elmer, 180 Riverside Drive.

Murphy Cooperage Co., $5,000; M. Kamber, C. E. Fisher, A. B. Murphy, 4,118 Snyder Av., B'klyn.

Globe Steel Products Corpn., ball-bearings, auto parts, $5,000; M. Viewegor, J. R. Quinn, C. F. Sultmeyer, 50 Church St.

C. Miller & Co., brokerage, commission, $3,000; E. J. Gardner, F. P. Taylor, C. A. Miller, 60 West B'way.

Auto & Machine Springs Co., $10,000; M. Kleinberg, 44 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx; S. Silverstein, 106 E. 15d St.

Jackson Browne, Rochester, confectionery, $5,000: A. J. Jackson, A. De Hilmer, and Holland L. Browne, Jr.

American Forest Products Corpn., Carthage, lumber, farming, $5,000; A. F. McKennen, J. N. McDonald, A. Bion Carter.

West-Knuckle Carting Co., Buffalo, $10,000; C. H. Kreinheder, H. Brenner, Robinson, West.

Becker Waste Products Co., Poughkeepsie, merchandise, mercantile; $5,000; F. J. McCaul, J. E. Bergstrom, P. J. Becker, Newburgh, N. Y.

Pan-American Button Co., Buffalo; $75,000; L. Shantz, G. P. Burd, E. S. Nolt.

Kilian Food, Buffalo; $25,000; J. A. T. M. and A. S. Kirk.

Motor Cycle Car Corp'n, Buffalo; $10,000; C. M. Rabbitt, E. W. and A. E. Bennett, Grand Island.

Acme Ruling & Binding Co., Fabins, blank books, loose leaf specialties; $15,000; F. A. Smith, E. L. Vezina, R. B. Smith, Syracuse.

Battaglia's Saperstein Amusement Co., Troy; $5,000; J. H. Saperstein, A. and Casper Battaglia.

Combined Fire Extinguisher & Fire Alarm Co., $5,000; C. Cipelli, R. Guglielmo, Andrea Basile, 312 Kent Av., B'klyn.

Utica Box Co., Utica; $35,000; T. S. Buckingham, W. P. Powell, A. W. Britton, 27 Wall St.

Authorizations: Lambert & Co. Pittsburgh, Penn., general brokerage; $10,000; Rep. August H. Blessing, 502 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.

Birmingham Supply Co., Birmingham, Ill., paper, merchandise; $100,000; Rep. A. T. Birmingham, 200 5 Av.

Capital increases: Normandie Silk Mills, Glenwood, $50,000 to $250,000; Batavia Garment Co., Batavia, $6,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Greater New York Barbers' Linen Supply Corp.; Pettit Lamb & Co., Empire Surgical Supply Co.; Pettit and Co., Freeport; Kolmer Bros., Paducah, Ky., Iowa, Mo., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. w. to w. winds.

Ind. and Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate w. winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—During the last twenty-four hours a well marked barometric depression has passed from the lake region to New England. It has caused strong southwest winds, a rise in temperature, but no precipitation of consequence.

A second depression of similar character overlies the British Northwest.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and about Lake Superior.

A continuance of fair weather in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains for several days is indicated.

It will be colder in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England Thursday. In the Northwest the temperature will rise.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	51	50	4 P. M.	53	72
6 A. M.	49	49	6 P. M.	46	69
9 A. M.	51	55	9 P. M.	46	65
12 M.	54	66	12 M.	45	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 23 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.36 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:45—830 10 Av.; John Scallon	Slight
12:50—1,416 Vyse Av.; Wm. Chase	$300
1:58—140-144 W. 22 St.; Wm. Morris	Slight
2:30—Grand Concourse and McClellan St.; Peter McCarthy	$1,500
2:35—168 St. and Gerard Av.; Lewis Berger	$500
3:50—339 W. 44 St.; Anton Suchtensed	Slight
4:50—153 W. 56 St.; Mr. Katacky	$1,000
6:35—677 9 Av.; S. S. Harris	Slight
8:10—1,502 Norfolk St.; Isaac Sinch	Slight
P. M.	
2:45—180 Orchard St.; I. Swigman	Slight
2:55—256 W. 145 St.; Van Buren Co.	Slight
3:55—201 W. 148 St.; C. Julian	Slight
3:15—42 E. 8 St.; Mrs. A. Fischman	Slight
3:45—17 St. and 10 Av.; Con. Gas Co.	Slight
4:10—460 Bryant Av.; not given	Slight
4:15—453 W. 148 St.; not given	Slight
4:15—19 Grand St.; Jos. Cartini	None
5:00—405 E. 123 St.; not given	Slight
5:10—1,761 W. 180 St.; Blanche Mott	None
5:30—N. w. cor. Vesey St. and B'way; Foundation Cons'n Co.	$1,000
6:10—Dyckman St. w. of B'way; not given	None
6:40—428½ Cherry St.; Mary Gorman	Slight
6:45—Corner Jackson and Westchester Avs.; news stand; I. Varbin	Slight
6:50—Subway station, Varick and Broome Sts.	None
7:30—49 W. 85 St.; Hotel Gregorian	Slight
7:45—324 E. 21 St.; Katherine Kammler	$70
8:30—2,040 E. 5 St.; Helen Hurton	$10
8:40—34 Commerce St.; Starick Metal Co.	Slight
10:00—Tiffany St. at E. River.; not given	Slight
10:17—234 E. 107 St.; S. Soniabia	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M. Nov. 4: Patrol. F. P. Reynolds, 53, at $700 a yr., appointed Sept. 24, 1896.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 6: Sergts. Michael Coughlan, 2, to 11; F. Hall, 14, to 1; T. E. Cashman, 1, to 2; G. E. Sayer, 2, to 14; Patrol. J. W. Byrne, 14, assigned to clerical and house duty; J. H. Feeley, 279, assigned to mounted duty.

Temporary Assignments: Lt. Henry Hellmann, 123, to 68 for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; Sergt. E. G. Lennon, 4, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 7; Patrol. Alfred Rawson and Thomas Kane, 1 Precinct, to 1 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 4; H. A. Isherwood, 12, to Training School, for clerical duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 9; Gustave Schley, 14, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 8; Joseph Caracciolo and Pasquale Damiano, 26, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 5; P. T. Donovan, 63, to 61, for clerical duty, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 3; Bernard Mellon, 149, to Det. Bu. for 2 days, from noon, Nov. 5; Francis Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon, for 20 days, from 9 A. M. Nov. 5; Irving Ettinger, 6 Insp. Dist., to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 4; J. J. Quinn, 4; Sigmund Lipscher, 63, and J. J. Reilly, 9 Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 7, to 4 P. M. Nov. 17. To Det. Bu. from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 7: Italo Cassetti, 15; W. J. Blanch, 17; J. J. Maeder, 18; Manuel Sommers, 174; J. J. McManus, 21; James Dalton, 39; Abraham Snydecker, 186. To Bronx from prects. indicated, duty at Board of Elections, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 4: J. H. McKnight, 31; Edward Weiss, 35; W. J. McMillen, 145; August Meyer, 169; Jacob Pease, 35; Henry Kalbermeyer, 81; Patrick Cooney, 149; Joseph Frank, 153. Matron Annie F. Menzies, 81, to 23, for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Nov. 3.

Assignments Discontinued: Lt. William Butler, 17, to Commr.'s office, from 9 A. M. Nov. 3; Patrol. George W. Cole, 99, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; George Bender, 159, to clerical and house duty, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; G. E. Cook, 279, to mounted duty, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. G. D. Lang, 163, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 1; C. R. Steuros, 182, 1 day, from 6 P. M. Nov. 3; Harry Post, 276, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. J. H. King, 14, 14 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 3.

The following applications for pay while on sick report are approved: Patrol. J. J. Burgraf, 4, from 1:50 A. M., Sept. 25, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 2; Edward Edman, 11, Oct. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 12; G. C. Cunningham, 25, from noon, Aug. 9, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 16; J. F. Woods, 82, from 12 P. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 30; S. Treaver, 32, from noon, Aug. 22, to 12 P. M., Aug. 31; C. T. Gallagher, 37, from noon, Sept. 6, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 11; W. J. Shea, 61, from 8 A. M. Sept. 30, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 9; Patrol. 60, from 1:45 P. M. Sept. 25, to 12 P. M., Sept. 27; A. G. Ruth, 74, from 7 P. M., Oct. 10, to noon, Oct. 15; J. E. Fallon, 142, from noon, Sept. 8, to noon, Sept. 18; Thomas Hanley, 146, from noon, Aug. 18, to 12 P. M., Aug. 19, and from 1:50 P. M., Sept. 4 to 12 P. M., Oct. 9; Antonio Pascale, 156, from 9:30 P. M., Sept. 27, to 12 P. M., Sept. 30; J. H. Ranftle, 275, from noon, Sept. 18, to noon Oct. 22; E. W. Clark, Trat, Subdiv B, from noon, Sept. 16, to 12 P. M., Oct. 3; Charles Inman, 3, Sandhills C, from noon, Aug. 20, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 20.

Amendments: So much of S. O. 225, C. S., as transfers Patrol. J. P. McGannon, 61, to 16, is amended to read 63. So much of paragraph 1, S. O. 250, C. S., as assigns Lt. J. S. Shaw, 66, to command 61, for 14 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 9, is amended to read: Lt. Martin McCauley, 66.

Death reported: Patrol. James Conway, 150, at 8:25 A. M., Nov. 4.

Fire Department.

Leave without pay: Thos. Geehern, H. & L. 7, 15 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 4; W. C. Connell, Eng. 14, 19 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 4; L. A. D. Bergsoo, Eng. 80, 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6.

Penalties imposed: Capt. A. J. O'Bryon, Eng. 284, conduct prejudicial to discipline; reprimanded; Lt. J. O'Mara, Eng. 226, neglected; all recreation leaves withheld for 15 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 5. M. J. Cavanaugh, H. & L. 121, absence without leave; sentence suspended.

Charge dismissed: Capt. A. J. O'Bryon, Eng. 284, conduct prejudicial to discipline.

These companies will report at Commissioner's Office, 11 A. M. Nov. 6: Engs. 5, 39, 40, 55, 58, 65, 66, 75, 76, 82, 84, 88, 90, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 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885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening School 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street, is forming additional civil service classes for examinations in the city, State, and Federal authorities. Extra classes for English to foreigners are also being organized. Application in person should be made to Evelina Mandel, Principal.

Walter L. Harvey, whose term of office as a member of the Board of Examiners expired on Sept. 27, is still drawing the regulation salary for examinations, as the Board of Education has not yet elected his successor. It is expected that the matter will be settled at the next meeting of the board on Nov. 11.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $70,000 to replenish the general repair account of the Department of Education. The money is needed principally for fitting up six buildings for pre-vocational work.

The temporary appointments of three clerks and one stenographer and typewriting in City Supt. Maxwell's office, have been approved.

The temporary appointment of Charles F. Devlin as a first grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies has been revoked.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $400, proceeds from the sale of products of the Training School, to the Special Trade School Fund for 1914.

The Board of Education has requested the President of Queens to act favorably on the petition for the paving of Laforts Avenue, Glen Morris.

It has been decided to hire Gen. Greene's vacant lot at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Central Park West, for lecture purposes.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW

(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

80—William Sizemore v. Fell M. Brady. Submitted.

45—The Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf R. R. v. John A. Harrison.—Argument continued.

87—Mo. Pac. Ry. v. City of Omaha.—Argument commenced.

40—La. Ry. & Nav. Co. v. Martin Behrman.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Nov. 5: 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, and 64.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building.

Alleghany Val Brick (Raymond.	Hengerer (Reynolds Elec.
Laemmle (Stern.	St'd Typewriter (St'd Folding.
Re Buchanan.	Edison (Alsen's P Cement.
Re Buchanan.	Nusell (Elmore & H.
Re Buchanan.	US (Lehigh R R.
Re Buchanan.	
Re Post & Davis Co.	
Million (U S.	

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

N Y Assets Real Co (McKinnon.	Jury calendar.
De la Fuente (Hammerstein.	Title G & T (Lomp G Trans.
McKinnon (Ala Secur.	Dietz (Singer S. Mach.
Wagner (Kohn.	St John Int Mer Mar.
Same (Stallo.	Uyttenv (Fox Amuse.
Brashear (Smith.	Dornell (L I R R, (2 acts.)
Hughes (NY, G. & W.	Young (Leader Pub.
Western Dev (McKinnon.	Mason (Moore.
Grilsman (P R 4, (2 acts.)	Fox (E Side M Stamp.
N Y Bank Note (Thomas.	Same (Taylor.
Gates (NY, NH & R.	Barton G Milk (Sanitary Can.
Barrett Mfg (Marrons.	Simon (Amer Tob.
Schall (L V R R, (2 acts.)	Met L I (Marshall.
Andrews Co (Phoenix.	Dolores Mines (Anderson.
Zimmerman (Swiss B. Verein.	Creston Col Co (Same.
Am Sign (Kanter.	Himmelstein (Hunting-ton.
	Slobadder (CNY.
	Dayton Auto T (Wishart.
	Burke (Atl Coast L.
	Cusick (Knick Ice.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Ficher (Cuero.	Nicholas Power (Baird (2 acts.)
Dayton Rag Lab (Bowman Auto.	Auto R Safe (Burns.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Jury calendar. Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Viener (Penn R R Co.	Kelly (Mason & H.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building at 10:30 A. M.

Perry (Schaefer.	Conhilis (Dianst.
Ryan (Mt Vernon B'k.	Sialle (Magner.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 11:30 A. M. Springer (Thompson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, Mc-Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumeration of motions, at 2 P. M.

Bush (Bush.	Mayer (Monzo.
Von Bayer (Minigret M	Roberts (Grove Hat.
Gilleran (Colby.	Miller (Harvey.
Thorne (Samson, Adams & G.	California (Postal Tr.
Palmer (Schwarzenb'h.	McCormick (McCorm's
Mannussa (Mundet Co.	McWhirter (Bowen.
Schaefer (Morgan Ldry Imp (Trad Bk (Purdy	Marcus (Fidelity & D. & So.
Hammitt (Gaynor.	Wolf (Waldo.
	Black (Fonda.
	Faucett (Selpp.
	Cohen (Waldo.

APPELLATE TERM.—Lehman, Whitaker, and Delany, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions.

Re Union Trust. (Washington Trust.)	Gorenstein (Gorenstein.
Re Curtis, (W. T. Co.)	Gross (Seidman
Re same, (W. T. Co.)	Seba (Rothschild.
Re Jarvis, (W. T. Co.)	Littlefield (CNY.
Re Ten Brook, (W. T. Co.)	Postal Life (Burns.
Re Bristow (W. T. Co)	Rosenblum (Krent.
Re Un Tr, (W. T. Co.)	Herring (Nemoff.
Re Prentiss Co, (W. T. Co.)	Landon (Keep.
McGillivray (McGray.	Knick Distill'g (Kahnowsky.
Horowitz (Seaner.	Re Crow.
Chief (Hill.	Clear.
Kelly (Knick Ice.	
Titus (Billington.	
Re Wagner.	
Swan (Cohen.	
Brown (Freifeld.	
Innis (McGowan.	
Wrightson (Rasmussen.	
Same (Grady.	
Same (Sullivan.	
Gallinger (Tannenbaum.	
People ex rel Vonasek (Bd of Education.	
Solinger (Lippman.	
Shaughnessy (Welchmann. (2 acts.)	
Lewy (Maisner.	
Re Kingsley.	
Barrowitz (Bruder.	
O'Dea (Woods.	
Larkin (Sanda.	
CNY, (W 168 St.)	
Re Pick.	
Wolf (Tanenbaum.	
Stifelband (Wensel.	
Cohen (Dinkin.	
Tobey Furniture (Beck.	
Re Title G & Sur.	
McDowell (Steamsk'g (School (McDowell.	
Watson (Junghaus.	
Turnbull (Taggert & W	
Taggert & West (Turnbull.	
Alexander & Co (Johnston & E.	
Hogan (Kaplan.	
Kean (CNY.	
Tannenbaum (Goldst'n.	
Re Comerford (Coriear Av.)	
Tax (Lien (Burke.	
Steiner (Stix Bank.	
Am Mtg Co (Yanitsky.	
Lawrence (Hinener.	
Fox (Fox.	
Re P Castens & Co.	
Re Ferris.	
Re Soc Abrusseze, &c.	
People ex rel Hirschfeld (Bd of Educ.	

PART II.—Fursman, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re R 177 St & Bronx River Road.	Tafel (Tafel.
Re Bway, 229 Sts.	Seligman (Seligmann.
Katka (Dendefeldt.	Hechtor (Secioi R Fim
1st N B'k of Brownsville, Texas (Heinze.	Hyman (Hyman Bros.
Popkin (Cohen.	Wright (Wright.
Black (Wilson & Co.	Scully (Scully.
Osborne (Osborne.	Price (Price.
Daly (Martindale.	Levine (London.
Caritarose (Kolinsky.	Nat Ice (Pringle.
Hollister (Hollister.	Kaisenberg (Schwartz.
Preferred causes:	Scott (Ill Surety.
Leavitt (Waldeman.	Gerwirtch (McGraw Rity.
Linde (Gibson.	Bahrenburg (Bahrenburg.
General calendar.	Linde (Gibson.
Watson (Grohs.	Newmark (Newmark.
Shaw's Jewlry (Herald	Vasquez (Vasquez.
Duffy (Gramis.	Angelo (Reifeman.
Stern (Romberg & S.	Uniosport Lumber (Woods.
Std Sand (CNY.	Dorsch (Geller.
O'Brien (Floral Px V.	Friedlander (Friedlander.
Freiman (Green.	Lindsay Light (Robinson.
Fullerton (Sumner.	Case on.
Pisch (Pisch.	
Millers' N Y Oph Inst. (Sanford (Hart.	

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part 10:30 A. M. II.—Seabury, J.—At

Inq., Briskman (Adams.	Barton (Mulligan.
Inq., Naustadt (Kamerling.	Gross (Seidman
Gotthiel (Isaacs.	Seba (Rothschild.
Broad & Beaver St (Gabriel.	Littlefield (CNY.
US R'lty & Imp (Gabriel.	Postal Life (Burns.
Grossman (Carnegie T.	Rosenblum (Krent.
Groongarden (Gt East Casualty.	Herring (Nemoff.
State Bank (Keshin, Blitstein & Co.	Landon (Keep.
	Knick Distill'g (Kahnowsky.
	Re Crow.
	Clear.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Mendelson (NY Egg Yolk Mfg Co.	Rissenbuttel (Rissenbuttel.
T Arohson (Yohalem.	Slavis (Pitts Con.
T Arohson (Yohalem.	Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Slochem (Br Col Ry & Dev Co.	Greenberg (Sundeck.
Bayer (Butterfield.	Kahn (NY Rys.
Dickinson Co.	Kaufman (Carefol Bity & Conet Co.
Carroll (Levy & G.	Rose (R Hoe & Co.
Turk (Mase.	Clear.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jones (Jones.	Nicosi (Am Brass.
Spivy (I R T.	O'Malley (NY Rys.
Plesmacher (Levy.	Lipkin (Bklyn El RR.
Paltrowitz (Steeplech.	Phillips (Smith-Worth.
Stewart (Martin.	Cray (Nassau El RR.
People (Townsend.	Coyle (I R T.
Lipkin (I R T.	Rudyk (Levy.
Delaney (Adair.	Pittnatrick (I R T.
Littenberg (Teichman.	Hyman (NY Rys.
Johnson (Bradley Con.	Case on.
Co (Bliss Co.	

TRIAL TERM—Part 10:30 A. M.

Slavis (Pitts Con.	Hickey (Asphalt Con.
Caradonna (White Con.	12 acts.)
Amey (I R T.	Lowenstein (CNY.
Maguire (Barrett.	Lockwood Casme.
Beckett (Blum.	Koster (NY Rys.
Levenstein (CNY.	Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Witt (Austro-Am SS.	Pashnesky (Nass B RR
Edwards (Gilnes.	Case on

$1x109.11; Carl A. Bass and another to Laura H. Jones, 18 East Park St, Newark, N. J., Oct. 30, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Meta M. Spies, 210 West 103d St, prior mtg $7,500, Nov. 2, 5% as per bond; attorney, same $1,000

LOT 28, map of partition sale of Wells vs. Storer; Charles P. Twigg to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 351 East 149th St, Oct. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Cleeke, K. & B., 291 East 149th St $300

LOTS 153 and 154, map of Upland Realty Co.; Elsie M. Holshalt to Sarah J. Gilbbins, 23 South Vermont Av., Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,400

LOTS 7, 8, 53, 54, and 55, map of Joseph Hussey Cheesons Point; George Glenz to William M. Hudson, 524 West 124th St, Nov. 2, 5 years; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $850

HARMION AV, n e corner of 175th St, 92x99.6, to Vineyard Place; James McConnell to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 905 East Tremont Av, prior mtg $36,000.) Nov. 3, due March 1, 1915; 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

MONROE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 100x100; Alex S. Williams to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Nov. 2, due July 3, 1910; attorneys, Cadawalder, W. & T., 40 Wall St $2,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Frederick J. Weber, 146 Sumpter St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $4,750, Nov. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

3D AV, s w corner of 138th St, 43.11x74.2; Pincot Av, 96 to 987, w s, 50x98.5; August Molhus to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

149TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Brook av, 75x99.11; Ahr Realty Co., Inc., to Henry Frank, Weehawken, N. J., and another, trustees, Nov. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. D. Perrman, 3d Av and 148th St $15,000

141ST ST, 626 East, s s, 18.9x72.6; Josephine Franz to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, Nov. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Y. Schatrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $300

170TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 70, map of Morrisania, 50x116; Mary A. Nolan and another to William A. Paton, Lakewood, N. J., and another, trustee, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,070, St. Nicholas Av, 1,040, store, floor and basement; Ada L. Westcott and others, Trustees, to Alphonse Andre and another, 905 West 111th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Harry Rittenberg, 309 Broadway $1,800

CHAMBERS ST, 125-131, all; Hugrims Estate, Incorporated, to Joseph Weintraub, 704 West End Av, 20 4-12 years from Nov. 1, 1914 ..... $20,000

ESSEX ST, 153-5, all; Morris Liebman to Louis Block and another, 53 Mott St, from Aug. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1925; attorney, A. Rosenberg, 170 Broadway ..... $7,000 and $8,300

5D AV, 504, all; Frederick Rossil to Bernhard Heinrich, 504 5d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915 ..... $2,100

5D AV, 364, all; David Rick to Frederick Henzer, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1914; address party of the second part, 360 5d Av $4,200

15TH ST, 436 East, store, &c.; Anna Wassmuth and another Exrs., to John Powers and another, 436 East 17th St, 5 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St $780

105TH ST, 72-74 East, all; Rose Herskowitz to Nathan Moskowitz, 831 Kelly St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Benjamin Swarts, 192 Broadway $3,700

Bronx.

167TH ST, 232 East, all; Thomas Cunningham to Thomas Petrello, 228 East 148th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Thomas Petrello, 228 East 148th St $540

MORRIS AV, 536, south store; Antonio D'Iano to Cansio Rosai, 236 East 148th St, 5 years from Dec. 1; attorney, Harry Stein, 366 Morris Av $370

TINTON AV, 913½, all; John W. Decker to Samuel Yanvorsky, 513 West 145th St, 3 years, 4 months from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Checkns, 118 Nassau St $960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 and 1,684; W. E. Pruden Eastwood Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, lessee; John C. Brady, contractor $156

81ST, 124 EAST; William Kirshon against Samuel Davis, owner; Max Himmel, contractor $25

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 17½; Joe Mc Dermott against William J. Slattery Construction Co., owner and contractor $693

Bronx.

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 10x120.2; Wright Ogden Co., Inc., against J. D. Strayer, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractors $1,133

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3D AV, 2,076 to 2,080; Felice Trecchia against Film Amusement Co., Inc., and others, July 16, 1914, (vacated) $225

84ME PROPERTY; Ike T. Klinghoffer against same, July 16, 1913, (vacated) ..$120

83D AV, 2,519 to 2,523; George Schweppenhauser against Eduardo H. Gato and others, July 9, 1914, (vacated) $37

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, 16; Abraham H. Sarasohn against Aaron Safro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Rittenberg.

NEW BOWERY, 27 and 29; same against Antonio G. Caesan and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

PARK ROW, 194 to 196; Manhattan Railway Co. against David Rothschild and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

PARK ROW, 120; Manhattan Railway Co. against Abraham Lieberkind and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

PARK ROW, 223 and 60 New Bowery; Manhattan Railway Co. against Robert Rommel and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

PARK ROW, 189 to 205; Manhattan Railway Co. against Frederick Cowperthwait and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 776; same against Josephine K. Schwetzer and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 770 and 772; same against Malvine Bauer and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 796; Manhattan Railway Co. against Cord H. Schroeder and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

21ST ST, 406 West; Frank Dunning and others against Emma B. Frink and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Seelbach & Bartlett.

61ST ST, 240 West; Lillian S. Gillespie against Michael Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Fleming.

92D ST, 230 West; Isaac Roth against Bella Williams, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, C. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman.

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 40x99.11; Sophie Dickinson against George M. Ashes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. A. Ackley.

131ST ST, 102 West; 10th Straus against Sample Improvement Corporation and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. N. Breedman.

Bronx.

QUIMBY AV, n s, 150 ft w of Olmstead Av, 50x100; Benjamin Seh against Frederick Uhl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. McHugh.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 162 ft s of Mott St, 42x100; Minnie Wollner against Mooney Solsoiber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.

5D AV, e s, 52 ft n of 183d St, 20x27; Sarah A. Van Riper against William J. Cornell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

238TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Paulding Av, 100x100; Samuel Kuperman against Jason Cameron and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company, of New York, Plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914 ordered that:

All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, or that those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915 under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the Court, to file the same with Jodocus Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or by which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings thereof in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1908, and known as defendant's Prior Lien and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant.

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned, Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
c/o Crew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 3, 1914.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST
was heretofore the barrier to
Sprinkler Equipment.
Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.
The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.
WELLS & NEWTON CO.
Engineers and Contractors,
292-298 Avenue B,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation.
Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

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Geo. R. Read & Co
for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
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3 East 35th Street
(12270)

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PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Surrounding Kew Station.
15 MINUTES
FROM HERALD SQUARE.
All Night Service.
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,350 to $22,500. Convenient Terms.
Information on request.
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Bldg.,
Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.
Telephone Greeley 5770 and 5251.

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POULTRY FARM.
$8 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, barn, etc.; near large town; good markets, factories, etc.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city. Address C BARGAIN, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR LOTS
22 minutes by electric trains from Pennsylvania Station, on North Shore of Long Island. Boating, bathing, fishing.
Call 'Phone, or write.
CHARLES M. BURTIS, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone 2200 Prospect.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

PROPERTY
IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY | ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm in Village
45 Miles Out; Price, $6,000.
Within five minutes' walk of N. R. Station and all conveniences in town of 2,000; only 45 miles to New York City; buildings in perfect condition, thoroughly modern; include 8-room house with bath, steam heat, city water; 24-ft. piazza; fine cellar; telephone; 30-ft. barn, with running water; poultry house, wagon house, garage, etc.; maple shade; 7 acres of remarkable rich soil perfectly adapted to truck and fruit; good orchard of peach trees; also several apple and cherry trees and some strawberries; owner has a larger place which requires all his time and is anxious to sell; price, if taken now, only $6,000; G. Canzan and A. Strout Farm Agency, Hightstown, N. J.

Rent THEN Buy!
New, artistic 9-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; 2 baths, big living room, architecturally perfect. Prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Easy terms. For permit to inspect address Bargain, P. O. Box 415, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

426-32 EAST 91ST ST.
3-Story, Cellar, Brick.
100x100, TWO ELEVATORS.
Will Divide Into Two Buildings.
E. R. POERSCHKE Brokers Protected. 32 UNION SQUARE.

39 EAST 19TH STREET
Attractive Store and Basement.
Also First Loft. Together or sepdrate.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply on 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co

STABLE
Five story and basement, 441-443 E. 10th St.; accommodates 90 horses, 60 wagons. Owner will offer for manufacturing purposes. John A. Bagley, 25 W. 42d St.

STOCK AND SALESROOMS
S. W. Corner 4th Av. and 30th St.
Eighth floor; best of light; rents $1,500 and $2,000; very low insurance.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.,
1,132 B'way at 26th St. 'Phone Farragut 9404.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apartment
FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
An 8-room Apartment, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths and extra servants' rooms.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6510.

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BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet.
ARTHUR TAYLOR, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone Cort. 2052.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is given, that pursuant to terms of sale contained in certain mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to the undersigned as trustee, mortgagee, the undersigned trustee sells at public auction by Charles Shonacod, Auctioneer, this day, November 5th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain electrical therapeutic apparatus and supplies, electric motors and static machines and other apparatus and appliances.

WILLARD P. JESSUP,
Trustee under said Mortgage.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,490 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.	C	6	1	31 & 45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.,
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations; maid service included; and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1500
Chas. P. de Casanova, or your own broker. Art. on premises. Tel., Columbus—3696.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
Only One Apartment Left.
5 Rooms & Bath
Rent $1,300.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night. RENTS $500 TO $1,000 a Year.
Superintendent on premises.
'Phone 3360 Greeley.

133-135 W. 104th St.
Modern elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" station; maids' toilet; all-night service; rent $840; concession.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH POLISIUK Bankrupt.—No. 20380.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph Polisiuk Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 4th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 20566.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS AMDUR Bankrupt.

Louis Amdur was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 31st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 17 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, November 2nd, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Marlborough Corporation" and for such other and further relief as may be proper and necessary.

Dated New York, October 6th, 1914.

MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM COMPANY,
By F. A. McNAMEE, President.
ELBERT E. HAMLIN, Attorney for Marlborough-Blenheim Company, No. 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Convenient and durable are the binders for preserving THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA. Best collection of photographs of Europe's great conflict. Cloth, $1; imitation leather, $1.35; half leather, gold rimmed, $1.50; by mail. Subscription for the War Extra, $5 a year. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms,	$660 to	$750	Per Annum.
7 Rooms,	$1,000 to	$1,200	Per Annum.
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to	$1,500	Per Annum.
9 Rooms,	$1,800 to	$2,000	Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
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APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
The most exclusive Location in town.
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
Superior service is maintained night and day.
Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Restaurant a la carte.
Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza.

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Richmond Hill
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
Corner Apartments. Fireproof Building.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $1,250 to $1,500.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.

Big Concessions.
High Class Elevator Apartments. All Improvements.
94th Street, near Riverside Drive.
314 Front Apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maid's lavatory; per year, $1,050.
315 Front Apartment, 5 rooms & Bath, $750.00.
321 Front Apartment, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath, $52.50 to $65.00.

7 Rooms & Bath, $55.
Large, light rooms; electric light; all improvements; near 95d St. "L" station and Park.
40 West 93d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

159 W. 45th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT ON
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.

3 ROOMS & BATH **$50 to $75.**
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the undersigned was, on the 22nd day of October, 1914, duly appointed receiver of TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY by the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, in a suit in equity pending in said court, wherein Horatio C. Creith is plaintiff, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company is defendant, and that the undersigned was also, on the 23rd day of October, 1914, duly appointed as receiver of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company by the United States District Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division, in an ancillary suit in equity pending in said court, wherein said Horatio C. Creith is plaintiff, and said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company is defendant; and that in pursuance of said orders of appointment, the undersigned has duly qualified and given bond as such receiver, and that he is now the duly qualified and acting receiver of said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, and of all of its property and assets, of whatsoever kind, nature and description, wheresoever the same is situated or may be found, and is now in possession thereof.

All creditors of said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, excepting those hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they, and each of them, are required, on or before the 4th day of January, 1915, to file their respective claims with the undersigned, or to file in the above suit in the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, bills of intervention setting forth their respective claims, and that their failure so to do, said creditors shall be barred and not permitted or allowed to participate or receive any payments upon their respective claims, either from the income of the property of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, or from the proceeds of the sale thereof.

The above provisions as to filing verified copies of claims or bills of intervention thereon shall not apply to creditors holding prior lien bonds or first mortgage gold bonds of equipment trust obligations heretofore issued by Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, or to creditors whose claims have arisen on account of services, labor, material or supplies furnished to Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company within a time not exceeding six months prior to the 22nd day of October, 1914, and which have been approved for payment by the receiver and included within the list of creditors furnished by the receiver to the master appointed in said suit.

The undersigned has furnished to the master appointed in said suit, Guy W. Kinney, Esq., No. 1,319 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, a list of such creditors, as of the date of the 22nd day of October, 1914, whose claims have been so approved by him for payment. Creditors whose claims are included in said list are not required to make proof thereof, but such list will be taken by the master as correct as to all items which are not contested by the defendant or other creditors or stockholders of the defendant.

This notice is given and published by order of said courts.

WALTER L. ROSS, Receiver.
Toledo, Ohio.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN BAUMANN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. GUSTAV EMILY BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—FELIX M. WARBURG and PAUL M. WARBURG, as successor trustees of the trusts created by Dorothea Wolff, deceased, by deed of trust dated February 6, 1902, as modified by a written instrument dated May 17, 1909, Plaintiffs, against Clara F. Wolff, Stanley L. Wolff, Dorothy S. Wolff, Eliza Kent Wolff, (an infant under fourteen years of age;) the said Clara F. Wolff and Stanley L. Wolff, as executors of the last will and testament of Lewis S. Wolff deceased; the said Stanley L. Wolff, as administrator, with the will annexed of Dorothea Wolff, deceased; Addie Kahn, Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Lottie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrburger, Fannie Phillips, Flora Wolff, Rosa Keiffer, Phillip Frank, Matilda Steinam, Edward S. Steinam, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs and Celia Loeb, Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 1st, 1914.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrburger, Fannie Phillips, Rosa Keiffer, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs and Celia Loeb:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to the order of Hon. Thomas F. Donnelly, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of October, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE CITATION.

BANGS.—LEMUEL B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY E. BANGS, Nesbitt H. Bangs, an infant over the age of fourteen years; Merwin Bolton Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years; Edward Every Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years, and John Nevin Sayre, designated as an alternative and successor executor; and Timothy Davenport, designated in the will as contingent executor; the heirs and next of kin of LEMUEL B. BANGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isabel Hoyt Bangs, who resides at No. 32 East 51st Street, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, the last will and testament of Lemuel B. Bangs, deceased, duly proved as the last will and testament of LEMUEL B. BANGS, who was at the time of his death a resident of No. 32 East 51st Street, in the City and County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, You and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6940.

755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
One 7 and One 3 Room
Ground floor apartment. Suitable for Physician or living apartment.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Rental Agent on Premises.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 800.

150 East 72d Street
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
Rental Agent on Premises.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

150 West 79th Street
One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.
1,211 Madison Avenue N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800.

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6
Dining Room, 21x32.6
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

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The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way. cor. 105th St.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 90th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 237, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service, elevator; rents $540 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 20 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.
3 Rooms & Bath, $55.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.
New fireproof elevator apartments; all modern improvements; near "L" station and 96th St. Subway.
55 West 95th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
A Very Attractive Suite of
8 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Foyer and Two Baths.
Rent only.....$1,400
Eastern exposure, abundant sunlight; overlooking the campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.
Liberal Concession to a reliable tenant.
Apply to Resident Manager, or PATERNO BROS., Owners, 601 W. 115th St.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 5, 7 rooms and bath.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
2,422 Broadway

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
T

For Sale.—Up-to-date cloak, suit, specialty store, thriving manufacturing city; new stock, fixtures; opened April, 1914. X, 263 Times Annex.

This advertisement, in The Times last week, brought eleven prompt replies.
An advertisement in the Business Opportunity column of The Times Saturday, Sunday, and Monday obtains a three-day rate of—
Inquire about this special feature.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A— THE WILSONIA,
226, 227, 229 West 80th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $300; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, 7th Av. L, and surface cars; references absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9630—Col.

A—A—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
290 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $22, $30, $35 per month; unfurnished, $17, $20, $25; elevator, hotel service; near L, and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A—A—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

Attractively furnished, sunny apartment in the Pettes, near Madison Av., eight rooms, two baths, $250 a month for season. Address Room 302, 100 William St.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4820 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

131st, 509 West. (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Veirman.

Riverside Drive, 324.—Five rooms, front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; private see afternoons. Apt. 8. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

A—A—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

47th, 10 West.—One, two, three room kitchenette apartments; every convenience; $35 up; partly furnished or unfurnished; references.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway, rent to June 1, $26 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Women's bachelor apartments; private dinner and breakfast served in room. N 149 Times.

A bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, 58th St., overlooking park; furnished or unfurnished. N 79 Times.

74th St., 101 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Riverside Drive, 222, Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room apartment; would divide if convenient.

Sunny 3-room suite; use kitchen; handsomely furnished; bargain. Lyons, 207 West 85th.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, unfurnished, $35. PARK ST. HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Two refined gentlemen want bachelor apartment, elegantly furnished, homelike; permanent; Riverside Drive; state detailed particulars. M 300 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 34th St.; on lot 95-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

44 West 95th St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $60.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marleon, 570 West 158th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes; No. 5-4 rooms, all outside; $33 to $46. Owner on premises.

8th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments, all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstain & Linniken, 221 Fourth Av.

A—229 West 101st St., (corner Broadway.)—One apartment, unrented; five large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rent $780. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 23 Liberty St.

One large room; private bath; 3 closets; mirrors; free electricity; maid service; telephone; $30 monthly. Rebarer Studios, 426 Madison Av.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 836 W. 111th St. Apt. 3f.

827 West 56th.—7-5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; convenient, desirable location; moderate.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

30th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Wellmont, 2 s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 6, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Mud sublet 6 rooms, high-class, non-elevator. Superintendent, 542 West 179th.

"Haddon Hall," 506 Riverside Drive, s. e. cor, 137th St. $900 to $1,400.

132d St., 60 West.—Six, seven, eight rooms; elevator; $50 to $60.

East Side.

65TH ST., 45-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$2,400.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All improvements. Standard Service.

48 EAST 50TH ST.
Penthouse, corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $900, $960.
Floor; private residence; bright, spacious rooms; light housekeeping; $35. 160 East 61st St.

1,701-1,703 Madison Av., (corner of 116th St.)—Six large light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$28.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath, all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

55th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $28. Fred T. Barry Co., Agents, 646 Madison Av.

67th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; convenience; lease preferred.

32d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $36 to $40; electricity.

1,767 Madison Av., (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $51.

164 East 124th St.—Seven large light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 9 rooms, garden, $39 monthly. D. Hoag, 218 Broadway, New York.

Storage
Thirty Cents a Line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Bonds, Broad 1717-1718. West 69th St., or Telephone Office for auto Riverside.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

67th Av., 47, (122d St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished sunny and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

117th St., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

215T, 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

54TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

29TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gress.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 168—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 54th Subway.

West Side.

167TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, $6.; unexcelled board; telephone.

39D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

96TH ST., 144 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

46TH, 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; double room; running water; electricity; excellent table.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms in house with owner; board optional.

52D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; elegantly; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

62D, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 238 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; bath adjoining; unlimited hot water.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all accommodations; table guests. Tel. 10121 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive front room; private bath; superior cuisine; dancing evenings.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double and single room; southern exposure; superior cuisine.

78D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; reference.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined surroundings; exquisite suite in rose velvet carpets, velour draperies, bedroom suite French gray furniture; private bath; also second floor large, sunny front room, equally elegant furnishings; superior home table; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; large dining rooms; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearooms, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, 7th Av. L.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

87TH, 125 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient, Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

86TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house. Home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

87TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two fine rooms, singly or en suite; private house; homelike; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; single rooms; unexcelled table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

88TH, 260 WEST.—Sunny front room; all conveniences; medium-size room; references.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; convenient.

84TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; electricity.

90TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

97TH, 309 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

108TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few refined guests accommodated; reasonable, home comforts; handsome apartment.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Lovely rooms; home table; elevator; suitable one or two; near Broadway and Riverside. Apt. 51.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; handsomely appointed bachelor apartment; excellent cuisine; evenings. Apt. 3D.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 605 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,466.—Beautiful warm, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; running water; small congenial family; excellent table; couple, $20, $14 for one; single room, adjoining bath, $8. Apt. 15.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $16 mo. to $17 up. Write, reads: 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 556 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 125th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 6412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

WANTED.—Refined young gentleman desires room and board; private family, or very refined house; references exchanged confidential; between 40th and 50th Sts. S 11 Times.

Refined couple desire large, comfortable front room and board, private house, 76th or 86th. Lex. to 5th Av. S 122 Times.

Country Board
Thirty Cents a Line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL,
ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter accommodations now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 3,416 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; 1½ hours; rooms, running water; best cuisine; baths, billiard, music (piano); excellent table; rates $2 up. Tel. 320 2.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 120 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure, $7; front room, running water, bath adjoining, $5; refinement.

26TH, 127 EAST.—Well-furnished room, large closet; next to bath. Heaton.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large handsome room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

72D, 230 EAST.—Large room; every convenience; private family; bath; references required.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

17TH, 94 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $70 per month.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—Room and bath; also small single room; references. Tea room, 953 Greeley.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

40TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large, pleasant room with bath; private house; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable suite, kitchenette, bath, heat, hot water, service; $15.

50TH ST., 43 WEST.—High-class house offers accommodations to gentleman; rooms hot, cold water; baths; breakfast if desired.

52D, 341 WEST.—Small and large rooms; shower bath, telephone; all conveniences; near Broadway. Columbus 5489.

52D, 230 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 2 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 66 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet; respectable house; telephone.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Exceptionally quiet, well-kept rooms, adjoining bath; beautiful parlor.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

65TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

65TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, connecting rooms, private bath; also medium size rooms and bath, heat, electricity; breakfast if desired; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 154 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 158 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 180 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large, running water.

71ST, 322 WEST.—Large room, one flight, containing strictly private bath; southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen. Call mornings only.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; continuous hot water; Subway around corner.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family offers single rooms or suite; meals optional.

76TH, 506 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $6. 9057 Columbus.

77D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; back door only; suitable for couple; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 129 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 263 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

79D, 272 WEST.—Between Broadway and West End, double, medium, single; shavers; electricity; references.

78D, 156 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; suitable one or two; private baths; references.

78TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

78TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; reference.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with or without bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; reference.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; ideal location; convenient Subway and "L."

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front room; Subway; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; conveniences to reliable parties; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rate; gentlemen.

83D, 38 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

83D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

84D, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

86D, 115 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms; private bath.

82D ST., 133 WEST.—Well furnished suite or single; private house; telephone, elevator.

85D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; moderate.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished room; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Goldenberg.

86TH, 405 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 8880. Evans.

89TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small; home surroundings; central location; telephone.

90TH ST., 260 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance, phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

96TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; reference.

237 WEST 95TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

97TH, 329 WEST.—Good-sized room, neat bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

98TH, 173 WEST.—Excellent room, every convenience; private house. 4307 Schuyler.

91ST, 43 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, suitable for two; clean, select house; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

98D, 146 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

96D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; $4 and $7.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Clift.

96TH ST., 259 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Liles.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Well-furnished front bedroom; elevator apartment; near Riverside; $7.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 61.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome room, running water; board optional. T. O.

97TH ST., 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very large, cheerful front room; also single room; running water, heated; for people who would appreciate congenial home and good meals in high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Barger, Apt. 7C.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway, for one or two; single room, heated, running water; board optional; business people; elevator. Apartment 6-A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 5240 River-side.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 230 WEST.—Elevator apartment; pleasant room; convenient cars; private family. Nahm.

103D, 138 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

106TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtue.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room in exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6260 Morningside.

111TH ST., 511 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Exceptionally light, steam-heated rooms; block Subway; first floor front; $3, $4.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 3569 Morningside. Clark.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, newly furnished rooms; elevator; references. Apartment 5C.

117TH, 352 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; near Subway, "L," express station; no other roomers. Apartment 55.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

115TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Lawrence.

118TH, 370 WEST, corner Morningside Av.—Alcove room, small room; housekeeping. Bell.

119TH, 450 West, (opposite Columbia.)—Gentleman occupying apartment offers outside room to another gentleman; dining room. Apartment 37.

110TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 307 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements, telephone; private house; very reasonable.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large, small newly decorated rooms, excellent board for gentlemen seeking homelike surroundings; table guests accommodated.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

122D, (128 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Costly furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D ST., (3,080 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

129D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Furnished bedroom, adjoining bath, with private family. Apt. 35.

123TH, 215 WEST.—Private family, two rooms, all conveniences, telephone, privilege; references.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience; private house; breakfast optional.

130TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished, best order, room, parlor floor, kitchenette, telephone.

136TH, 530 West.—Large, light, comfortable; private family; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 54.

140TH ST., 462 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7863 Audubon.

143D, 652 WEST.—Handsome rooms; overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

144TH, 606 WEST.—Woman; one flight; in 5 P. M. Phone electricity. Lewis.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive light room; modern conveniences; private family. $3. Conried.

164TH ST., 546 WEST.—Furnished room; gentlemen; references. Apt. 1D.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman; every convenience. Apt. 31. Phone Audubon 5878.

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Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

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Twenty-five cents a line.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 57TH ST.,
Require experienced saleswomen for womens' suits, coats, and dresses. Only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Young lady as bookkeeper and cashier. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. S 108 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS wanted; small family; references required. Call forenoon, 8 East 86th St.

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FILING CLERKS, competent, wanted. Particulars, Walter Rowlan, Post Office Box 1,467.

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THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
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CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants to place chambermaid, Norwegian whom she can recommend highly. Tel. Columbus 2733.

CHAMBERMAID wishes position country hotel or club. Address W., S 121 Times.

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COMPANION.—Refined young woman; German-American; useful companion to lady, semi-invalid; cheerful, obliging; plain sewing; good reader; fond of music; good reference. M 350 Times Downtown.

RIVAL PRESIDENTS RULE IN MEXICO

Carranza Sets Up His Government at Puebla, Gutierrez at Aguascalientes.

VILLA MOVES ARMY SOUTH

Said to Have Arrested Delegates Opposed to Him at Peace Convention.

ANTI-AMERICANISM AROUSED

Gen. Funston Reports That the Capital Is Stirred Up by Demands for Withdrawal of Troops.

EL PASO, Nov. 4.—Mexico, with two Executives, had two capitals today, neither of them Mexico City.

Gen. Carranza, who for several days has been at Puebla, between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, today ordered his Cabinet Ministers, with the archives of the Government, to proceed there.

The other capital is at Aguascálientes, scene of the recent conference of revolutionary chiefs. Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, elected by the convention as provisional President, officiated at that city.

With the admitted split between Carranza and Villa there came today the taking sides by the various chieftains. The Carranza General Consulate here tonight announced that several of the most important leaders had joined the Carranza side. Among them Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commander of the western military zone, who has acted as a neutral in the Carranza-Villa difficulty; Gen. Lucio Blanco, cavalry leader of Obregon's division and formerly chief of the eastern zone, and Gen. Antonio Villareal, who was been President of the Aguascalientes convention.

Villareal and Blanco left Aguascalientes today for Mexico City. Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commander of the eastern military zone, previously had acknowledged his loyalty to Carranza.

According to the troops commanded by these leaders, Carranza is stronger than Villa. Villa, however, has a much better organized army and superior equipment. The West Coast country with the exception of Sonora, now dominated by Maytorena, a Villa adherent, has joined Carranza, his agents declare.

Arrests By Villa Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The State Department received a dispatch from Mexico City tonight stating that it was reported there that Villa's troops had occupied Aguascalientes and placed certain of the delegates to the peace convention under arrest. No details were given and the information was sent not as a fact but as a report that had been received at the Mexican capital. Carranza's refusal to abide by the decision of the Aguascalientes Convention, naming Gen. Eulalio Gutierres as Provisional President is responsible for the movement of Villa's troops into Aguascalientes and southward toward Leon.

Gen. Funston today sent a dispatch to Secretary Garrison, the text of which was not made public, but which stated that he had received reports from Mexico City, indicating that there was considerable anti-American feeling there, and hearing out the press reports which told of proclamations being spread around the Mexican capital demanding that the American troops be withdrawn from the Port of Vera Cruz.

These proclamations followed the arrival at Mexico of the third note from the American Government, sent on Sunday, demanding that definite guarantees be given by the Mexican Central Government before the United States would carry out its previously announced decision to withdraw soldiers and marines from Vera Cruz.

It was learned today, by inquiries at the State Department, that the United States had not been officially notified of the action of the convention in naming Gen. Gutierres as Provisional President and that it was still looking to Carranza as the responsible party in control of the Mexican capital.

First Skirmishes.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Nov. 4.—Skirmishes between Carranza and Villa outposts south of Aguascalientes may mark the beginning of fighting between the two factions, which are now marking time.

At Aguascalientes the Carranzista peace delegates are reported to be held as hostages by the Villa forces. The town is in control of Villa with 100 heavy pieces of artillery in command of Gen. Felipe Angeles parked in the Plaza and hundreds of rapid-firers in box cars on the railroad sidings with ammunition ready for use. Before Sunday it is expected to have 25,000 troops in the Southern part of the State of Aguascalientes, and they will resist any northern invasion.

Villa is holding his other troops in reserve, excepting those who are to be sent to Mexico City as an escort for Gen. Eulalio Gutierres, who will assume the Provisional Presidency at once. This invasion of the capital is not expected to be seriously resisted, as Gen. Carranza is now established at Puebla and is preparing to make his stand there. Villa has not only accepted Gutierres but has placed his army at the disposal of the new Provisional President.

Reports from Puebla quote Carranza as saying that if his Generals will stay with him he will fight, but if they are disloyal he will go into exile. He brands Villa and his faction as the same traitors who aided in the overthrow of Madero and are now trying to repeat it with him. Carranzista officials in Northern Mexico are fleeing from the border to prevent arrest by Villa's agents.

Carranza Refuses to Yield.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 4.—"If all the chiefs of the Constitutionalist Army abandon me, I will abandon my native land, but if, on the other hand, any part of them sustain and uphold me we will fight until death." These are the defiant words with which Gen. Carranza is credited in a statement given out at the Mexican Consulate here, after the receipt of a telegram from Puebla late today.

The statement said Gen. Carranza had issued the following relative to the action of the delegates at Aguascalientes: "These Cabinet Generals have made effective a resignation that has never been presented or forwarded by me, and which I have never presented, and they may even gone so far as to appoint a President. And by this last act they have fallen into a trap prepared for them by some of the Madero Congressmen. It was these men who were responsible to a great extent for the overthrow of the democratic Government of the Apostle Madero, and the same men are now causing more trouble for the nation through their intrigues and ambitions."

A JOINT RECITAL.

Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen and Mr. Horatio Connell Appear Together.

Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, pianist, and Mr. Horatio Connell, baritone, joined forces in a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall that attracted a good sized audience. The programme was made up, perhaps necessarily, of somewhat ill assorted elements. Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, after she had played Grieg's ballad in G minor, a set of variations on a Norwegian air, devoted herself almost wholly to pieces of a light and brilliant character.

These she played correctly enough, in a neat and sparkling style, but with only an approximation to the fire and sweep that such things need, if they are to count for much. Thus, Tausig's coruscating caprice on Strauss's waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal," should stir and dazzle the listener, beguile him with insinuating rhythms; and it did not.

Such pieces contrasted ill with Mr. Connell's more serious matter. Most conspicuous among it was the air "Triumph Now Is Mine," from Bach's cantata: "I With My Cross-Staff Gladly Wander," a nobly executing song with many florid passages, presenting technical problems with which he struggled valiantly and with a large measure of success. A more fully determined legato would have improved Mr. Connell's style in many passages of this and in Brahms's "Ruhe, Suesliebchen," from the "Magelone" cycle.

He put some excellent declamation into Granville Bantock's "If That Angel of Shiraz," an oriental setting that begins promisingly but wanders off into vague phrases. Songs by Fini Henriques, Ward Stephens, and Roger Quilter, and an air from Wolf-Ferrari's setting of "La Vita Nuova" were his other numbers. They were all in English, and Mr. Connell's diction was throughout exceptionally finished and clear.

TOWNSEND—HEWITT.

Daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt Married to Charles Coe Townsend.

The marriage of Charles Coe Townsend, son of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of New York, and Miss Edythe Hewitt, daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt and the late Mr. Hewitt, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Hewitt's home at Ardsley-on-Hudson. A special car attached to the regular train took the New York guests to and from the wedding. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of Calvary Church, this city, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of old point lace over satin that was worn by her maternal grandmother and her mother and all of her married sisters at their weddings. The court train and veil were also of old point lace, and the orange blossoms on the veil were those worn by the bride's mother. She carried white orchids, and her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of Mrs. Hewitt.

Miss Bessie Hewitt was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elisabeth Van Vleck Powel and Eleanor Rodman Townsend, a sister of the bridegroom. They wore cream-colored chiffon frocks topped by large black satin hats, and carried yellow roses. Little Edith Hewitt Jaffray, a niece of the bride, was the flower girl, wearing a white Kate Greenaway gown, and a mob cap tied with blue ribbons.

Lester Sewall of Boston, a nephew of the bride, was the page. He wore a page's costume of white corded silk. Arthur Rodman Townsend was his brother's best man.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will live in New York.

Chinese Art Objects to be Sold.

On exhibition at the Anderson Galleries from Saturday, Nov. 7, will be an interesting collection of Chinese art objects, the property of Charles Lechevrel of Caen, Normandy, France, made during a residence of thirteen years in China. There are three wonderful old palace screens in the collection, many decorative Chinese paintings and framed panels, and a delightful lot of snuff bottles. The old carved wood Buddhas and other figures are particularly fine. There are porcelains, dark blues, light blues, celadon, blue and white, and a cabinet full of green. There are jades and crystals and many necklaces with Chinese rugs. The collection will be sold in six sessions, the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Nov. 18 to 21, at 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.

Needlework Guild to Aid Institute.

The New York City Branch of the Needlework Guild of America will hold a public meeting in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, on Nov. 11 at 11 o'clock in the morning, to extend its relief work among the needy during the Winter. A contribution of two or more garments or any sum of money annually constitutes membership. The garments and funds are distributed among destitute. Contributions may be sent to Miss Grace Bigelow, President of the New York Branch, 21 Gramercy Park; Mrs. Harold G. Henderson, Treasurer, 82 Irving Place, or Mrs. Hoffman Atkinson, Secretary, 501 West 123d Street.

FARMER SHOT DOWN, HIS WIFE MURDERED

Richard von Krebs Attacks Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rheil Near New Brunswick.

ARMED POSSES IN PURSUIT

Fugitive Slayer Is Man of Mystery, Who Once Was in Asylum for the Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Scores of farmers, armed with shotguns or rifles; squads of the city police, and county detectives are searching the countryside tonight for Richard von Krebs. Von Krebs murdered Mrs. Henry Rheil this morning as she ran to the rescue of her husband, whom he already had shot down.

The fugitive is a madman, who has been confined in the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton. He has made threats against most of the prominent residents of this city and the surrounding country, believing that they have opposed him in the many legal entanglements in which his hatred of the law has involved him. He is a German, between fifty-five and sixty years of age, of splendid physique, and a crack shot with rifle or revolver. He is a former army officer and frequently has asserted that the German Government supports him, and that at one time he was a member of the Kaiser's household. Nevertheless he was once butler to ex-President Roosevelt's father.

Railroad stations and trolley terminals are being watched and every road away from this city is patroled tonight by armed guards, for it is feared that von Krebs may try to execute some of his threats. No trace of the man has been found since he ran from the Rheil farm, three and a half miles from this city, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

It was an hour after that time when Rheil, so weak from loss of blood that he practically crept the last few hundred feet, reached the home of John Hess, 300 yards away from his own house. To Hess he told the story of the murder and the attack on him. He said he was digging radishes in a patch near his home, when he heard footsteps and glanced up to see von Krebs approaching him, his face distorted with rage.

Without a word and before Rheil could speak von Krebs fired two shots at the farmer from a revolver, and Rheil fell with bullets in his side and stomach. He screamed, and his wife rushed to the door of their cottage. Rheil lay helpless on the ground, and saw her run toward him. He saw von Krebs turn and saw him aim. Then he heard the report and saw his wife pitch forward on her face, her arms outstretched toward him. He tried to get to his feet, but before he managed it von Krebs, who still had spoken no word, rushed off down the road.

After telling his story the former became unconscious. Hess telephoned for help, and while Rheil was being carried to St. Peter's Hospital here, County Detectives Richard Peltier and John Ferguson sped in a racing automobile to the scene of the murder. They found no trace of von Krebs and, realizing the peculiarly dangerous character of the man, hurried back here and gave the alarm which turned out the countryside.

Rheil, who probably will die of his wounds, told Prosecutor W. Edwin Florance that he knew of no reason for the attack on him except that von Krebs was his landoird and recently had ordered him to move. Von Krebs has acquired considerable property in the vicinity of this city, most of it farm land, which is tenanted by renters. For some time he has been attempting to oust these tenants, and Rheil already had moved most of his household goods to a new home a short distance down the road. His daughters, one 15 and the other 13, were arranging the new home when von Krebs appeared.

Von Krebs has a local reputation as a strange character. Twenty years ago he gave testimony which convicted two men of murder, and their innocence was established only just in time to save them from death. Von Krebs waylaid President Wilson, then Governor, as he left the Opera House here on the evening of Oct. 11, 1911, and attacked Circuit Court Judge Frank W. Lloyd on Oct. 30, 1912. Each time police were at hand to take him in charge, but recently he had behaved so well that it was believed his mental ailment had been cured and so he was not confined.

Miss Blanche Goode's Recital.

It is doubtful if Miss Blanche Goode, who gave her first New York piano recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, was well advised in appearing at this time in public. There are attractive features about her artistic personality and her playing, but she is as yet not fully prepared to meet the demands which are necessarily made upon a public performer. Her audience yesterday was friendly and indulgent, but its attitude was hardly that of the general public toward an artist from whom musical edification is expected. Miss Goode's technique is not yet sufficiently secure for what she undertook; and technique in a public performer must be taken for granted. And in interpretation she too often failed to penetrate beneath what lies on the surface. She made a venturesome attempt in her first number, Schubert's sonata in A minor, Op. 143, a composition not easy to make interesting—not so easy as one or two of Schubert's other sonatas that sometimes appear on pianists' programmes. Miss Goode's attempt was in itself commendable; but it cannot be set down as wholly successful. She played, also, pieces by Brahms, and six of Chopin's Etudes.

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CASINO B'way & 39th Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"SUZI" MADE A TEN STRIKE." —Herald.
SUZI With JOSE COLLINS Connie Edise, Lew Hearn, Fritzi von Busing, Robert Ewell, Melville Stewart, Arthur Lipson and TOM McNAUGHTON

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:30.
MOST TALKED OF PLAY IN NEW YORK.
Experience
BETTER THAN "EVERYWOMAN"
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Balc. 50, 75c. $1.

PRINCESS 59th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including "Little Face" a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MR. FAVERSHAM in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. with MLLE. DORZIAT
THE HAWK

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

44TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:20.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
LILAC DOMINO
"WINS IN A WALTZ." —Evg. Sun.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Phone Bryant 46
Under Cover

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"MARY GOES FIRST"
Frothy, sparkling high comedy. Miss Tempest an unfailing delight.—De Foe, World.
Delicious comedy. Splendid acting.—Owens, Press.
A remarkably well written play. Remarkably well acted.—N. Y. Herald.
Delightful comedy. Skillful playing.—Tribune, Tribune.

39TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:15. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Only Girl
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
"Delightful blend of music and comedy."—World.
"Will appeal to all classes of amusement seekers."—Eve. Post.

LYRIC 42D STREET, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
See how the Philadelphia school teacher put to rout a band of Kentucky mountaineers!
New Kind of Play —Herald.
THE BATTLE CRY

"REALISTIC AND STIRRING."—World.
with WILLIAM FARNUM and GRACE ELLISTON
Prices 25c. to $2.00. Wed. Mat. Highest Price $1.

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My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

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A Tale of Heart Throbs and Thrills. Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher.
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